

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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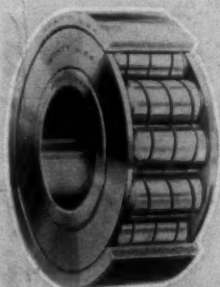
CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 25, 1930

No. 17

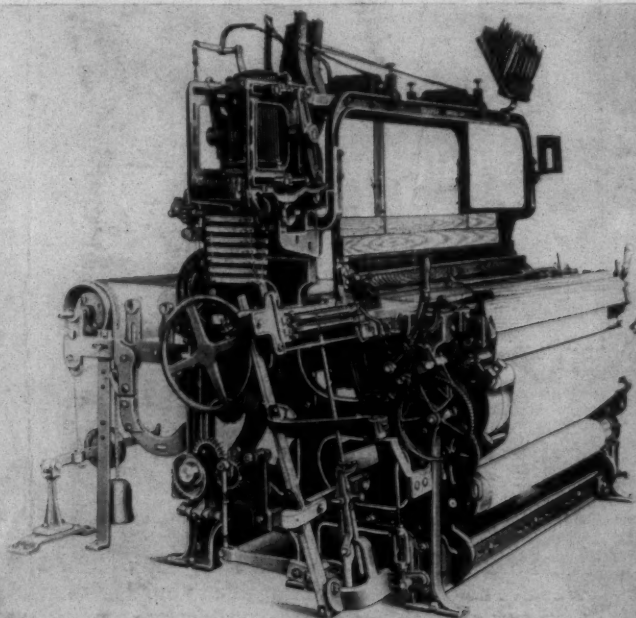
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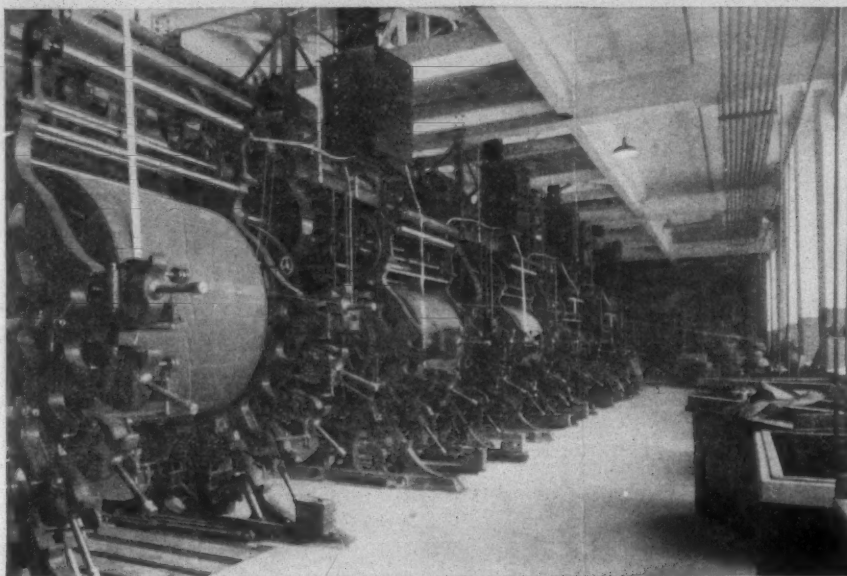
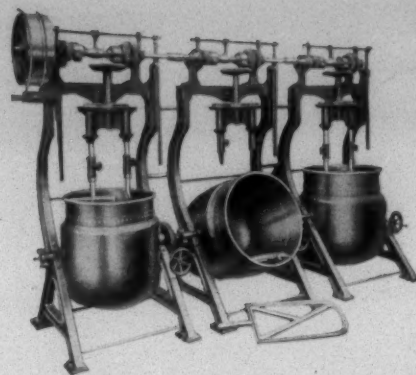
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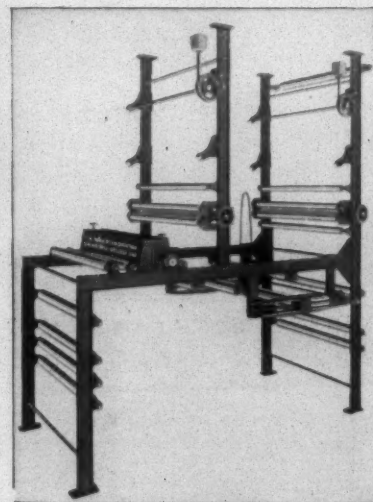


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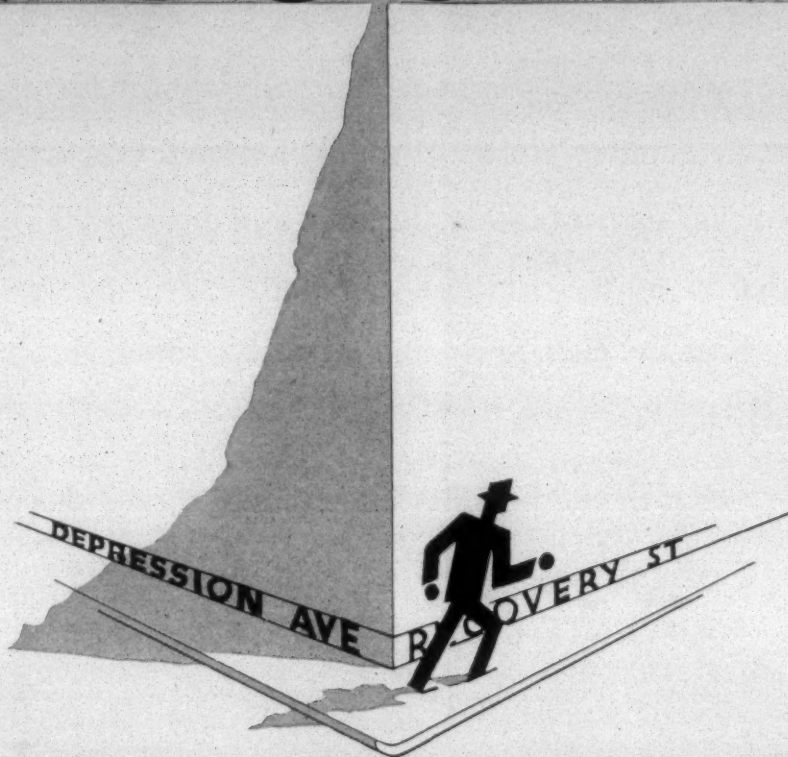
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Manufacturers of Machinery for

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# CALVIN COOLIDGE SAYS:

COURTESY McCLURE NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

Northampton, Mass., Dec. 6.—When I was a boy in the hills of Vermont twelve miles from the railroad the only merchandise I saw was in the country store. But my horizon was widened by certain publications containing pictures and descriptions of things that appealed to youth. I read and bought. The man who supplied them became rich and died a great philanthropist. HE ADVERTISED.

It is essential in the first instance to make good merchandise. But that is not enough. It is just as essential to create a desire for it. THAT IS ADVERTISING.

The person or association of persons who can produce that combination of excellence and demand is performing a real public service. They enlarge the mental horizon and provide new forms of utility and beauty. The material benefits pass over into spiritual benefits. Culture and charity are the by-products.

A country that is spending two billion dollars annually in the production and application of beauty lotions has resources with which to make large purchases of what it concludes it wants. The only way for the people to become acquainted with what they want is through judicious advertising. GOODS NOT WORTH ADVERTISING ARE NOT WORTH SELLING.

CALVIN COOLIDGE



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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No. 17

## EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By FLOYD PARSONS

### The Tide Still Comes In

THE present is a time of alarms and exaggerated fears. It is almost impossible to find anyone who has complete faith and confidence in the satisfactory progress of business and industry in the near future. The conflict of ideas was never greater or more confusing. Viewpoints are totally divergent.

It seems strange that historical precedent now counts for so little in the minds of intelligent people. The public would not agree with the teachings of precedent a year or more ago concerning the inevitable nature of the rule that an unsound inflation must always be followed by a distressing business readjustment. Today we find a similar lack of acceptance of the proved fact that industrial activity is limited in the depths to which it may drop and the time the depression may continue.

Forecasters who attempt to set an exact week or month for the turn of the business tide are merely guessing. But those who proceed on the belief that major industrial readjustments wear themselves out in from 20 to 25 months are supported in their opinion by the record of the past.

Warren Persons, former professor of economics at Harvard and past president of the American Statistical Association, not only presents convincing facts and figures to support his assertion that the bottom of the slump has been reached, but sets forth a "probable time of arrival" for the business upturn. In constructing his time-table of industrial readjustment, Professor Persons has kept before him all the available data covering the ups and downs of America trade since 1875.

His careful examination disclosed that in our previous major depressions, the business index after reaching a low point of slightly under 80 per cent of normal, fluctuates on this level for about six months and then recovers to normal in a year. The index for October reached an extreme bottom of about 74 per cent, which level has never been exceeded. There are no unusual adverse factors in the present situation which warrant any belief that industry will go lower.

Taking all the data into consideration, Professor Persons concluded that the trough of our current depression either ended in November or will certainly end not later than March, 1931. Following the end of the trough improvements will be continuous for at least 12 months. This means that business will be normal either by November, 1931, or not later than the spring of 1932.

Assuming, therefore, that we are within a few months

of the time when business once again will be on the upgrade, let us turn our thoughts to the developments that lie ahead.

Past experience has taught us that out of a multitude of factors that shape the course of industry to a greater or less extent, there are only four developments which alone have the power to determine the direction in which trade will move over a span of years. These vital factors are: (1) war; (2) a threat to the gold standard, such as occurred in 1896; (3) continued currency and credit deflation, as in 1875; and (4) bumper crops in the United States in a year of crop failures abroad, as happened in 1891.

At present we are free of the influence of these four potent factors. About all that appears to be the matter with us is that we misdirected the flow of capital by turning it loose in fields of activity that were already sufficiently developed, and at the same time permitted the nation to depart from established economic principles and engage in an orgy of stock-market gambling. This inflation of the prices of securities caused many managements to expand production facilities in order to at least partly justify the new level of prices. Certainly, if this is true, we should not be fearful of the future.

Our primary activity is agriculture, and we may be sure that the consumption of foodstuffs will increase at a rate directly proportionate to the increase in population. In 1900 we had only 76,000,000 people to feed and clothe, or not very many more than half the number that will have to be taken care of in the comparatively near future.

Of our land acreage capable of crop production, only one-fourth is now being utilized. This means that the future is safe so far as an ample supply of food is concerned. Our crop yields per man are high, but judging by what other nations are doing, we have a splendid opportunity to increase the average yield per acre. The American farmer can add greatly to the variety and quality of his product.

Success will come to those farmers who understand that their own salvation is in mechanizing their methods and reorganizing their plans in accordance with the accepted principles of co-operative buying and selling. One farmer today can do what it took a hundred men to accomplish in the old days of hand work. The modern grower of grain can perform in 45 minutes the same job that

(Continued on Page 16)

# Urges Converters to Fight Night Work

**S**PEAKING before the meeting of the Textile Converters' Association in New York last week, Samuel Lamport urged that the members of the organization use their powers as buyers to punish mill men who continue to obstruct the industry's efforts to eliminate night work.

His remarks were as follows:

The textile industry is essentially a day industry. We can readily absorb the full normal product of the spindles and looms now in place, both in the North and South, on a profitable basis, but we cannot digest the abnormal production that is built up through night running. Eighty per cent of the spindles in this country have recognized this fact and have pledged themselves to a program that will regulate production through the elimination of night running. The remaining 20 per cent is represented by a group of non-conformists who continue to pollute our market with surplus night product which brings distressing results.

For several years this great problem of overproduction, with its corrosive results, has engaged the attention of our leaders. Just about a year ago the Converters' Association set forth its definite conclusion that the maintaining cure for this trouble would be the limitation of grey goods production to normal daylight hours, and the consequent elimination of night running. The clear thinking men in the grey goods industry have recognized this fact, and have concluded that night running must stop.

The Cotton-Textile Institute, conceived and created for the purpose of promoting the common welfare of the industry, has devoted itself with singular energy and earnestness to this cause of industrial co-operation, and has succeeded in mobilizing the great majority of its upward of 22 million spindles to such a program of regulation and stabilization. The efforts of the Institute reached a dramatic climax in the historic gathering at the Biltmore on October 19 last.

From the North, from the South, from the East and from the West, came these determined leaders of the industry, carrying in their hearts and minds a pledge of devotion to the ideal of co-operation in the American textile industry. By word and deed these fair-minded men showed their loyalty to the common cause, though it involved sacrifices on the part of the institutions they represented. In good sportsmanship and fine team play they pledged their allegiance with a sincerity and earnestness that endeared each to the other in this enterprise of faithfulness to our welfare.

We were thrilled with the prospect of co-operation and congeniality that would evermore maintain in our circles. The never-to-be-forgotten luncheon meeting that closed the conference will always be fresh in my memory. The cheers and plaudits that resounded as table after table of the 21 that were filled with fine fellows made the action of the convention unanimous, still ring in my ears as a symphony of happy harmony and fine brotherhood in our industry. It warmed our hearts, and we saw on the horizon the dawn of a new day that would lead us out of the darkness of misunderstanding and mistrust.

## MILITANT MINORITY OBSTRUCTS

But the course of true love never runs smooth. When these disciples of good will went back to their respective homes and began to preach the gospel of fair play to the non-conformists, they were shocked at their reception. Instead of listening earnestly, and showing an attitude of reason and fairness the obstreperous minority was found

more truculent than ever. The task of unification has been impeded and made difficult by the deadly germs that a militant minority had spread. The advocates of peace and prosperity found their progress thwarted by the dissenters who sought to poison the well whence could come the healing waters to cure our ailment.

The cure we are seeking to apply has the support, not alone of the institute, but of all textile converters' associations, as well as the corporation printers; in fact all the customers of the gray goods mills have united toward obtaining the palliative that we stand in need of.

## CONVERTERS FACE CRUCIAL TEST

We are now facing the crucial test as to whether the determination of the vast majority in our industry shall prevail, or whether we will permit a selfish minority of arrogant men to tear down the structure for relief which we have been building so carefully during the past year. Are we in the converting trade to continue to suffer because of the attitude of this group, which while not large in numbers, is strong and effective in the harm it can do? They have been notorious for their disdain of co-operative effort, deaf to the pleas of their friends in the industry who sought their co-operation. They have refused to join in the program of relief that has been set forth.

## WOULD EVOKE BUYERS' FORCE

There is a court of last appeal that must and will have final jurisdiction. In good time this tribunal will make known its judgment, and make effective a force that will correct this situation of overproduction. That force is the good will of the customer—the converter.

The converter has a God-given, Government guaranteed right to demand consideration from those who sell him their product and depend on his trade. He has a right to aggressively defend himself from those who would exploit him and who disregard his welfare. If the converter is convinced that night running is a menace, then night running will be stamped out. No gray goods organization can hope to succeed without the good will of the converter, no matter how arrogant or impudent the powers that control it. They cannot withstand the abiding resentment of their customer.

Today's problem is too serious, it is fraught with too many grave consequences, to presume that this program of constructive relief can be sidetracked by the sop of an eight or a quarter of a cent to buy his loyalty.

## REMEDY CLEAR AND SIMPLE

The application of this remedy seems to me very clear and simple. The converter has a right to a detailed description of the goods he buys, to know the construction, mill make, and other details that should go on his sale note. He is within reasonable rights in demanding to know where and when the goods he pays for are made. He has a right to know, through his sale note, whether the goods he is buying are the product of normal day production or whether they were made during the dismal hours of the night, which production has caused him so much distress. The old theory of caveat emptor is obsolete and unfair in these days of intelligent co-operation. Perhaps the time has arrived for the seller to beware.

It is indeed a sad commentary on the morale of our industry that at this critical time, when the world crisis is running its calamitous course, when the clear visioned men of every industry are making Herculean efforts at reorganization and are giving intensive analysis to the conditions that confront them, seeking out diligently



methods of readjustment, that we in the textile industry should be hampered in dealing with a problem so fundamental to our welfare by an obstreperous, unyielding minority who fail to realize that the old program of each for himself and the devil take the hindmost is out of tune with the times.

#### STABILIZED GRAY GOODS A BOOM

A stabilized gray goods market would be of great value to the converting industry. It would free us from the irritating complex of panicky price fluctuations which paralyze our efforts. When this complex is eliminated the converter can concentrate on a program of development that will give him an appetite for goods with the hope that he can digest them without the anguish and bile that are constantly permeating his system through the manhandling of the gray goods market.

The textile industry has a right to hope for a return to normal even in advance of other industries. Our whole industrial sphere is now being remolten in the great cauldron of the world's trade. We in the textile trade have already gone through our baptism of fire and suffering in the seven lean years just passed. We have been purged and purified even while other industries were enjoying unparalleled prosperity. We are now quite ready for the biblical seven years of plenty.

#### "MUST BE MEN OF MENTALITY"

I have great faith in the good judgment, integrity and ability of the personnel in the converting trade. Any group of men that can transform the pallid 64-60s turned out by the night running gray mills into the attractive, ingenious products that make them sell, must be men of mentality.

I feel they will see this problem in its true light and understand the urge for the great remedy which we propose. I have faith in the future once the converter takes his proper place and asserts his rights. Prosperity will return to us when gray mills, finishers and converters co-operate in a spirit of fair play and consideration each for the other.

### Mills Charge Discrimination in Power Rates

**C**OTTON MILLS in eastern North Carolina and in Virginia will be much interested in the charges filed before the N. C. Corporation Commission by the Hart and Fountain Mills, Tarboro, N. C., that the Virginia Electric and Power Company is discriminating against some of its wholesale customers. The charges from the mills also set forth that a reduction of 10 per cent in the power rate, agreed to in writing by the power company and authorized by the Corporation Commission, was withdrawn.

Mabry Hart, president of the two plaintiff mills, signed both complaints and petitions. Previously he had discussed the matter with officials of the commission but had secured none of the relief to which he claimed the signed statements of officials of the power company, both to him and to the commission, entitled him. In his complaints he seeks to have the power company compelled to file a record of the rates it charges all cotton mills and other large power users in his section, in an effort to prove his point.

The case is expected to attract considerable attention from the managers and owners of the cotton mills in the section where, according to the complaint, the Virginia company has "a practical monopoly of the hydro-electric power supply." The date of the hearing has not been

set. According to its usual plan, the commission will give the defendant company 10 days in which to file its answer and set the date of the hearing after that.

#### REDUCTION AGREEMENT

As part of his complaint Mr. Hart quoted the following from a letter written him on August 12, last, by R. S. Nelson, general manager of the company's electrical department:

"We have had referred to this office, by Mr. Chase, your request that we should consider the service, now being rendered under contract to the Hart Cotton Mills, Inc., as primary service and that as such you should be granted the primary 10 per cent discount on your power bill. In submitting this matter for our consideration Mr. Chase has sent us copies of your letter to him of July 31st and his letter in reply dated August 8th.

"It has been decided that effective October 1st this year our Class 'A' rates will be applied to the territory in which our Class 'B' rates now apply. Also effective as from that date we are pleased to advise you that your power service from our system and the 10 per cent primary discount will be allowed."

In addition to writing him, states the mill president, the power company, through T. Justin Moore, vice-president and general counsel, wrote the Corporation Commission for permission to lower its rates in "B" territory and received from the commission, through R. O. Self, principal clerk, that the cheaper rates had been authorized, to become effective October 1st and for collection November 1st. But on October 20th, which was twenty days after the new State approved rates had become effective, Mr. Hart received another letter from Mr. Nelson from which the following quotation is taken:

"Under date of August 12, 1930, I wrote you concerning future billing for electric power at your mills, and in my letter I stated that effective October 1, 1930, that is, beginning with your November billing, you would receive an additional 10 per cent discount.

"A careful investigation indicates that to allow your mills this additional 10 per cent discount is in conflict with our rate schedules, and terms and conditions of service filed with the State Corporation Commission of North Carolina. Your service is not primary and has not been such at any time since my company has been serving you. Unless and until there is a change in the conditions under which service is furnished to you which will warrant a change in rate, we have no right to make any change. My letter to you was based on a misunderstanding of this situation on my part.

"In view of this, I must hereby withdraw the proposed additional 10 per cent discount mentioned in my letter of August 12th. Your monthly bills will be rendered in future in conformity with your contracts as heretofore."

According to the complaint, the "primary service" referred to by the power officials are those on the company's "Wholesale Industrial Power Schedule." The Hart and Fountain Mills are, or should be, on such schedule, the plaintiff contends.

### Textile Plants Plan Holidays

Greenville, S. C.—Although only one textile corporation had definitely announced the Christmas holidays for its employees, textile workers over the Piedmont section will probably have four and one-half days vacation, according to a preliminary survey made. Officials of the Brandon Corporation with plants in this city. Renfrew and Woodruff announced that work would be stopped at noon next Wednesday and would be resumed the following Monday.

# Dyeing Silk Hosiery\*

BY NOEL D. WHITE

THE first and most important operation in dyeing silk hosiery is the boil off, or degumming of the silk in the goods. In this operation, the silk is stripped of the sericine, or gum covering, of the silk fiber and the whole fabric is cleaned of the oils, softeners, and lubricants used by throwsters, spinners, and knitters in the course of manufacture.

It has been a much debated question whether the degumming of silk hosiery is best done with soap or boil-off oil, and the question is still open to debate. There are dyers that are sold to the oil method, and it will be hard to convince them that soap is a better degumming agent, and in this talk tonight we will not argue that point except that we will try to bring before you some evidences gained in our experience of many years that both mediums have merits according to local conditions, the kind of fibers in the hosiery, besides the silk itself, and the ability of the dyer to choose what is best for his work.

In a dye house that is equipped with a filtering and water softening system, soap may be used with good results provided enough soap is used and the washing of the boiled off goods is done thoroughly. I said "enough soap is used" because only recently I read in a reputable textile paper an article on boiling off fine silk hosiery, and it was stated to use "10 per cent of soap reckoned on the amount of goods to be processed." Now that statement was wrong. Anyone trying to boil off silk with 10 per cent of soap is sure to get in trouble. To degum silk properly it takes no less than double that amount reckoned on the amount of silk in the goods.

For example: For service weight hosiery where the tops, toes and heels are knitted with cotton the hosiery may be 40 per cent, or even 50 per cent, cotton, in which case 10 to 12 pounds of soap would be sufficient to degum 100 pounds of hosiery. On the other hand, if the cotton is only used on the re-inforcement of the hosiery, in the seam, or in some plaited parts, it may be only 10 per cent or 15 per cent in 100 pounds of goods, and 10 per cent of soap will positively not be enough to do a good job of degumming. I have had dyers tell me that it took them three hours to boil off a lot, and "How could I do it in 45 minutes?" But, it can be done in less time on fine hosiery with good circulation; it is only a question of using enough soap of the proper kind.

When the dyer has no soft water available, and has to do his work with calcareous water, soap may not be the best thing to degum with. The lime and magnesium in the water will break up the soap before degumming is completed, and more than the stated amount of soap would have to be used to take care of the soap that is lost in the hard water. Here is where a good boil off oil would be by far the best medium together with some modified alkali as an aid to correct in some way the hardness in the water and hasten the process. If the hosiery also contains rayon, then the best way is to boil off in a good grade of boil off oil and to use enough of it to get it done in the shortest possible time. The softeners used in making and knitting rayon are almost impossible to remove with soap, and even though a good boil off may be obtained with it, it is extremely difficult

to wash the goods free of "nigger heads" (the name some dyers of hosiery have given to those greasy pellets often found in the finished hosiery.)

Washing the boiled off goods comes next, and must be done thoroughly. If a good soap, or boil off oil has been used this operation will not be very difficult. The first washing may be done at a high temperature. The goods at this time contain a good deal of the boiling off medium, and will wash out a lot easier in a hot water bath at 160 degrees F., or even higher, for at least fifteen minutes, then in a second rinse at 120 degrees F. In this second water, a small amount of a mild alkali would be beneficial in preventing what soap still remains in the goods from breaking up and impregnating the hosiery with greast. About fifteen minutes in this water, and then in a final rinse. There is still a chance in this last water to provide a lot of trouble if it is not done carefully. The temperature here must be watched; about 100 degrees F. is sufficient to remove the remnants of soap and leave the goods sufficiently clean and ready to be dyed. With water that has not been softened it sometimes happens that some grease is seen floating in this water. Flooding this grease over the top of the machine, as it is sometimes advised, is absurd. What is seen flowing out of the machine will do no more damage, but if grease is seen floating in the wash water it is most certainly also floating in the bags with the hosiery, with no possible chance of escape, and that will surely appear when the hosiery is stretched out on the inspection tables. The thing to do when the dyer is watching and sees a thing like that happen, is to emulsify the grease by adding some alkali to the rinsing water and keep on washing a little longer until every pellet has disappeared, and then give the goods a final rinse with lukewarm water. The extra time it takes will be amply repaid in cleaner goods and reduced redyes.

## DYEING

Hosiery may be dyed in the same bath at the same time it is boiled off. There are many dyers doing it, undoubtedly with satisfactory results. I do not advocate that method in dyeing silk or silk and cotton hosiery. With silk, cotton, and rayon hosiery, however, I believe it is better to boil off and dye in one bath. The proportion of silk in this kind of hosiery not being large, the boil off bath does not require a large amount of soap or oil. Eight or ten per cent is about the right quantity; the dyestuff is added, the goods boiled about thirty minutes, and the required amount of glauher salt entered. When the correct match on the three fibers is obtained, the goods are washed and finished. With a proper selection of dyestuffs, the whole operation of boiling off and dyeing should be performed in about one hour. Pure silk hosiery, and hosiery made up with silk and cotton should be boiled off and washed, then dyed in a separate bath.

After the goods have been boiled off and washed properly, they are hydroextracted and straightened out. That is, they are taken one bag at a time, opened up and disentangled carefully, put back in the bag in which they are to be dyed, and put in the machine. Each bag should contain no more than three dozen pairs of service weight, and four dozen pairs of very fine hosiery. Too many in

\*Extracts from address before South Central Section, American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists.



a bag may be as bad as too few for good and level dyeing.

#### SELECTING THE DYESTUFFS

Bearing in mind that hosiery has to stand many washings, and sometimes the washing is done with soaps that are far from ideal for washing silk, it is important that dyes used for hosiery dyeing be selected with care for fastness to washing.

Rayon and cotton are dyed with direct colors; this class of dyes being the most appropriate for hosiery dyeing. Most direct dyes are also suitable for silk, and with a judicious selection a few can be chosen that will dye almost a perfect union to match the three fibers. Usually, however, the silk has to be toned with some neutral or acid color to obtain a good match.

With a few well chosen direct colors, and with no more than half a dozen silk dyes all the range of current shades may be dyed, toned, and corrected, if need be. The fewer in number of dyes, the better and easier the work will be. Choosing those colors that have the nearest degree of exhaustion; some direct colors will be absorbed very rapidly, others will take longer time. The slowest to exhaust are the best to use in dyeing hosiery, they have a better chance to penetrate the hard places and dye level shades than their more ambitious brothers.

Some direct dyes are advertised to leave the silk white, or nearly so, but it has been our experience that these very dyes are much better and dye the silk nearly as good as the cotton, if applied in the proper way, as you will be shown presently.

#### APPLYING THE DYESTUFF

As I said before, the hosiery may be dyed in the same bath at the same time it is degummed. With hosiery made up with silk, rayon and cotton we have found that to be the best procedure, the silk in that mixture being the smallest percentage, no great amount of dye is required for the silk and the work is done quicker.

With silk and cotton, however, we have found that there is nothing to be gained by dyeing in the degumming bath. The goods are not improved by it, the colors are not as fast, and the formulas being more erratic, difficult to control, no great amount of time is gained and if the amount of dyestuff necessary to obtain a match is taken into consideration, degumming and dyeing in one bath is not without its faults nor as economical as it is claimed to be.

A number of hosiery dyers use the two baths method. They degum the hosiery, then dye in a clean glauher salt bath, and get results that way. It has always been my contention that method, also, is not as it should be. A glauher salt bath is excellent for dyeing rayon and cotton hosiery, both those fibers exhaust the dyestuffs better and easier in a bath slightly alkaline. The affinity of dyestuffs for those fibers is at its best in such a bath, but an alkaline bath reduces the affinity of silk for direct, neutral, and acid dyes and while it may be colored with them it will take much more dye to arrive at a given shade, and then it is easily washed out of it. It will be found that in hosiery dyed in the degumming bath, as well as in a second bath of glauher salt, the colors are faster on the cotton than on the silk. There may be some exceptions, some dyes that are fairly fast on silk even if applied in an irregular way, the fact remains that direct colors, which are essentially cotton colors, if applied to silk in the proper manner, are much faster than on cotton. Then why not utilize the knowledge of that well known property, and make the silk part of the hosiery absorb as much

cotton dye as it is possible to do. When you do that it is easily seen that you will not need much silk dyes to match your fibers to your sample shades, and much faster colors will be the result.

#### DYEING HOSIERY IN AN ACID BATH

While we have dyed silk and silk hosiery in every known way, we have adopted the two-baths method, but went a little further and do the dyeing in the second bath with the addition of acetic acid.

When it became known among my friends that we were using acetic acid in dyeing hosiery, someone said it was a dangerous proceeding, others said we went a little too far in economizing on dyestuffs, still others wondered how we got by with the hazards of doing work in such an unorthodox way. As a matter of fact, we do not try merely to get by in dyeing hosiery in an acid bath. We do not take any chances; silk hosiery is much too valuable material to be treated in an uncertain, haphazard way, and it is our firm conviction that in dyeing hosiery the way we do it we have the bath under complete control at all times during the processing.

We load our goods in the machine, fill the machine with water, open the steam, and start putting our chemicals and dyestuffs in the following order: turkey red oil, some kind of a penetrant, dyestuffs required, carefully weighed out and dissolved, bring the bath to a boil, and boil for twenty minutes. After this the steam is closed, glauher salt added, and the goods allowed to run in the cooling bath for twenty minutes longer. At this time we add two per cent of acetic acid, bring the bath to a boil again, and sample in fifteen minutes. Sometimes we have to boil a second time to obtain a better union to silk and cotton, very seldom do we have to make any addition of dyestuff, and our matches have to be correct as we consider the reputation of our brand of hosiery had its birth in the dyehouse, and we are very proud of it.

### Over 20,000 Sprockets Always in Stock

Today over 20,000 Link-Belt Caldwell sprockets are always in stock, and this is the theme of the new book, No. 1267, just issued by Link-Belt Company and H. W. Caldwell & Son Co., their Chicago subsidiary.

This 24 page book, which will be sent the reader gratis, is devoted to specifications of these sprocket wheels which are stocked in all standard sizes to fit popular chains, and are ready for immediate delivery; boring to fit shaft size being the only work necessary before shipping the same day the request is received.

Again, the manufacturer has lessened the consumers expense and worry, through the consumer having a smaller inventory to carry, and being sure of obtaining overnight service from Link-Belt on stock sprocket wheels, chains, bearings, etc., in case of emergency.

A few years ago a breakdown on a conveyor, bucket elevator, or in the power transmission system meant an indefinite tie-up, lasting from one to six days, if the worn out part was not duplicated in the factory's spare part stock.

This breakdown hazard was somewhat overcome by the manufacturer carrying a comprehensive stock of popular sizes of chains used, for immediate delivery on "breakdown" or other urgent orders.

Chains were not the only cause of trouble and other parts were needed from stock. The subject of stocking sprocket wheels, though varying radically in chain sizes, diameter, bore and importance, was finally worked out by Link-Belt Company, Chicago and Philadelphia.

# Work of Textile Section National Safety Council in 1930

BY C. W. COOK

Supervising Engineer, The Travelers Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn.

FOR a number of years we have been collecting accident statistics from the members of the Textile Section. These have in turn been analyzed and published by the National Safety Council. It is gratifying to note that each year more and more firms report and we can now analyze results to these annual reports, examine what progress has been made and draw some conclusions.

The value of keeping accident records in the textile industry is reflected in the increasing number of reports sent to Council headquarters each year by members of the section. Our accident experience during 1929 was the most representative ever reported. Records were received from 153 establishments which represents an increase of 76 per cent over 1928. These plants reported an exposure of almost 200,000,000 man-hours in comparison to 153,000,000 for 1928 and 110,000,000 for 1926. The development of accident statistics among members of the textile industry is in line with the increase in reporting establishments of all industries from 1,275 in 1926 to 3,600 in 1929 and from 3,000,000,000 to over 5,000,000,000 hours of exposure.

The accident experience of textile mills is decidedly better than for most industries. All sections representing industry as a whole, had an average of 25.53 lost-time accidents for every 1,00,000 hours worked by their employees during 1929, in comparison to only 11.82 for our section. The only group to show a lower frequency rate than we, out of 27 listed in "Industrial Accident Statistics," 1930 edition, was the cement industry, with a rate of 9.55. The severity of accidental injuries was likewise far better than the average; we had only 0.58 days of lost time for every 1,000 hours worked in our mills in comparison with 2.23 for all sections. Our 1929 severity rate gave us the best record among the previously mentioned 27 industrial groups.

Serious accidents do not occur as often in ours as in most industries. One employee out of every 1,888 was a fatality in industry as a whole during 1929 whereas we only had one to about every 12,000 people. This record was not beaten by any other industrial group. Although we had only one permanent partial disability accident to every 1,250 employees in comparison to one for every 430 in all sections combined, about five groups, public utilities, refrigeration, electric railways, laundries and some miscellaneous plants had better experience than we with this type of accident. We can, nevertheless, regard our experience with serious accidents with considerable satisfaction.

The most reliable measure of improvement is based on a comparison of records of plants that have reported in each of a period of years. We have 51 mills with an exposure of about 84,000,000 man-hours that have reported to the Council in each of the last three years. This group does not include mills that reported for the first time in 1929. Let me emphasize, right now, the importance of reporting your accident records every year. Do not report intermittently but consistently!

The experience of our three year identical plants show that we have made a consistent reduction in the frequency of lost-time accidents, but that the severity of accidental injuries has gone up. Our 1929 frequency rate was 16 per cent less than for 1927, which is a slightly larger decrease than the reduction of 11 per cent made by industry as a whole. On the other hand, our 1929 severity rate was 25 per cent higher than for 1927 in comparison with an increase of only 5 per cent of all sections.

The tendency toward lower frequency rates but higher severity rates was likewise shown by mills in our section that reported for both 1928 and 1929. Out of this larger group of 79 two year identical mills, 40 had lower frequency rates in 1929 than in 1928, 36 higher ones, and three had no accident records for two years. But, on the other hand, only 34 mills had lower severity rates in 1929 against 42 with higher rates.

The experience of identical plants in all industries, including our own two and three year identical mills, requires that we focus our attention on where and why this increase in severity occurred. The records of about 1,100 three year identical plants in all sections show that the frequency of fatalities increased during 1928, remained constant during 1929, but, though the frequency of partial disability cases declined slightly in 1928 in comparison with 1927, sharp increase occurred in 1929. Our experience with fatalities has been similar, but, in spite of a slight decline in the frequency of permanent partial disabilities during the last three years, their severity during 1929 was higher than in 1928. The reduction in frequency has therefore, been achieved by reducing temporary disability accidents. What explanations can be offered to account for this increase in serious accidents? It has been suggested that industry may be directing too much attention to the elimination of minor accidents and overlooking some major hazards. The careful training and supervision of new employees during periods of expanding production schedules, such as occurred particularly during the first part of 1929 in many industries, is apt to receive less attention. Do more liberal allowances by state compensation boards increase our permanent partial disability cases? Whatever may be the reason, however, we need to give this situation careful thought.

We have many excellent records demonstrating that effective safety work has been carried on among our members. A mill spinning silk yarn reported a frequency rate of 11.6 for 1926 which has steadily been reduced to 3.01 for 1929. Its severity rate has also dropped from 1.01 to the low figure of .17. Another notable reduction is that of a plant manufacturing fibrous floor coverings with a reduction in accident frequency from 40 plus in 1926 to 26 plus in 1929; their severity rate, too, has improved. A manufacturer of cotton cloth had over nine lost-time accidents per million hours worked during 1927,

(Continued on Page 33)



# THE NEWPORT COLORS

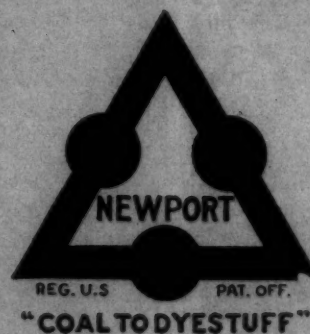
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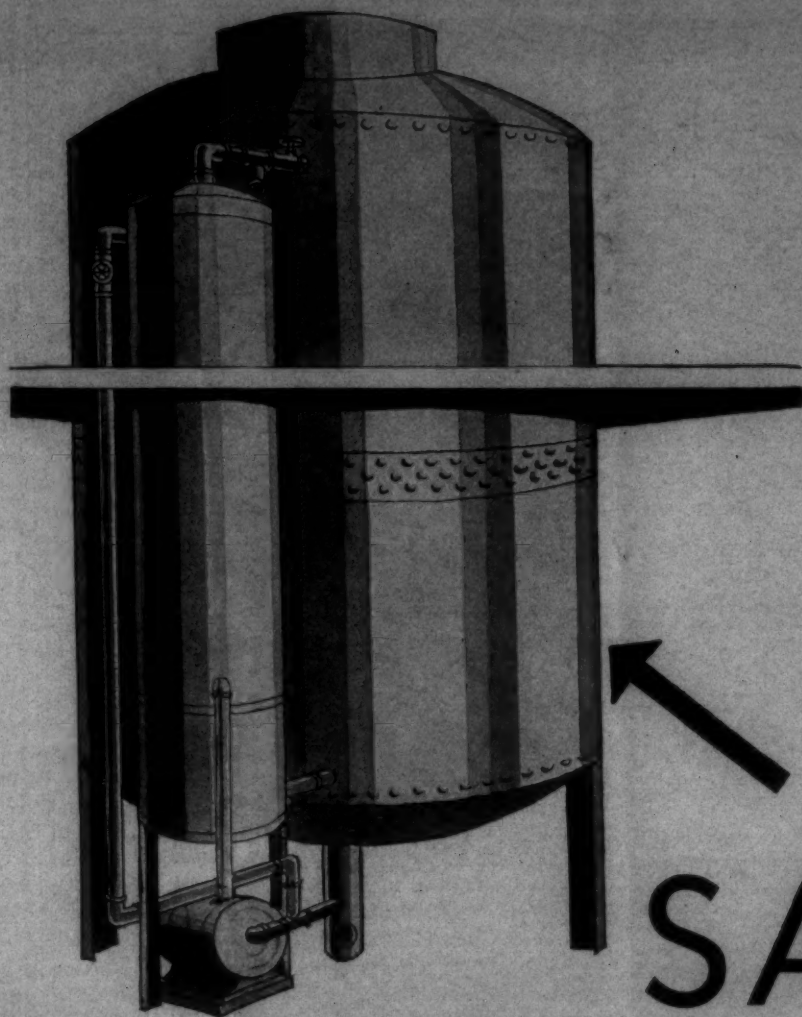
Providence, R. I.  
32 Custom House Street

Greensboro, N. C.  
226½ North Forbis Street

Greenville, S. C.  
Chamber of Commerce Building

Canada  
Castle Building, Montreal, P. Q.

Newnan, Ga.  
186 Jackson Street



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Makers of  
ALBONE  
(25 vol.)  
ALBONE "C"  
(100 vol. Electrolytic)  
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THERE is no sale for acid-damaged cloth.

Play safe! Bleach with Peroxide.

Only mildly alkalined solutions touch the fabric from start to finish of this process.

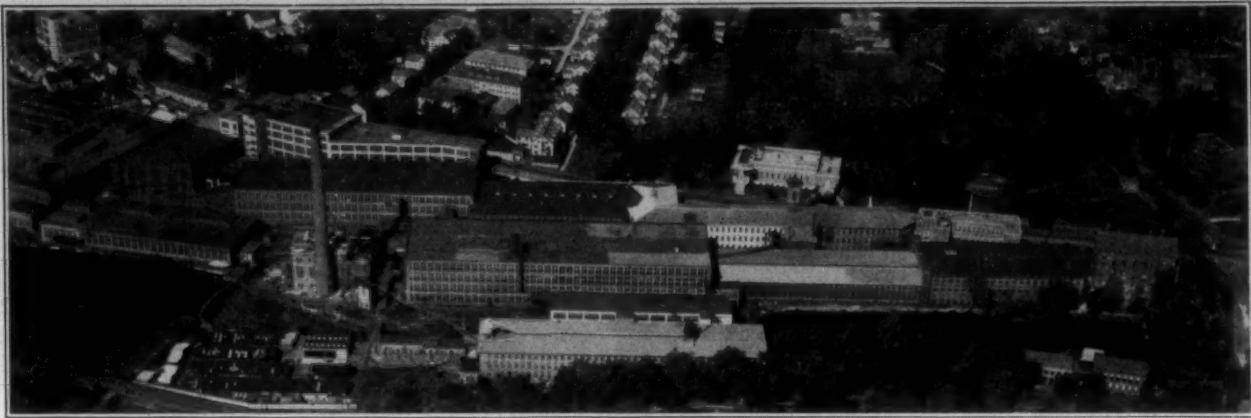
The R & H system of Peroxide bleaching equalizes the cost of old and new methods. Any kier can be adapted for its use at little expense. Write for the facts.

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*R & H*  
CHEMICALS





*Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass.*

## Whitin Machine Works Buys Fales & Jenks and Woonsocket Companies



*E. KENT SWIFT*  
*Treasurer and General Manager.*

The Whitin Machine Works has announced that it has completed negotiations with the Fales & Jenks Machine Company of Pawtucket and the Woonsocket Machine & Press Company, Inc., of Woonsocket, R. I., for the purchase of the plants of these concerns.

This news is particularly interesting to all those who

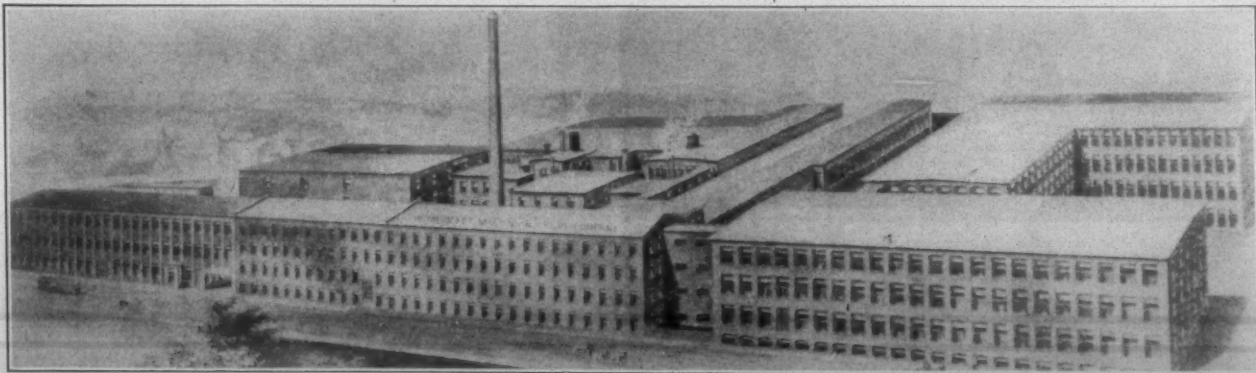
touch the textile industry, in that it brings together under one control well known plants which have been among the leaders in their particular lines of machinery for a great many years. The steady growth of Whitin organization has made this step a logical one.

It is interesting to note that this marks the passing of the Fales & Jenks Machine Company, which is one of the oldest machine shops in the country, the business having been founded in 1830 in Pawtucket, and which is now passing through its 100th year. The principal product has been ring spinning and twisting machines, and its machinery is known throughout the world for its excellence.

The Woonsocket Machine & Press Company, Inc., dates back to 1873 and is known as one of the principal manufacturers of cotton roving machinery. In late years it has developed preparatory machinery such as picking, carding and drawing.

The Whitin Machine Works is one of the large companies manufacturing textile machinery in this country, and this coming year, 1931, will mark its 100th birthday, it having been started in 1831. The development of this concern has remained continuously in the hands of the

*(Continued on Page 22)*



*Woonsocket Machine & Press Company, Woonsocket, R. I.*

## Sloan Meets With Mill Officials

Greenville, S. C.—Remarkable progress has been made in the elimination of women and minors in night operations of Southern cotton mills, and also in finding new uses for cotton, it was reported at the meeting here of George A. Sloan, of the Cotton-Textile Institute, presiding.

B. E. Geer, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, pleaded for the whole-hearted support of cotton mill men to the program as outlined by the Cotton-Textile Institute. Other mill men reported that excellent progress has been in the program, women and minors being gradually abolished from the night operations of Southern cotton mills. Mr. Geer indicated in his talk that the program adopted in regard to abolishment of night work had met with the endorsement of the Southern press.

T. M. Marchant, chairman of the print cloth group, and S. M. Beattie, chairman of the sheetings group, emphasized the importance of avoiding overproduction at this time. Both commended mill officials present for the efforts made this fall to stabilize employment as far as is consistent with sound economics.

President Sloan reported that mills North and South, representing 22,000,000 spindles, have subscribed to the recommendations of the Cotton-Textile Institute. He also brought striking exhibits showing new uses for cotton, including signs by the Whitman Chocolate Company, a cotton cloth menu card used by Southern Railway Company, and told of the increased use of cotton cloth stationery.

Macon, Ga. — From the standpoint of advancement, George A. Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, told a group of 60 cotton mill executives here the industry has made greater strides this year than in a decade. Carded yarn spinners of Georgia and some from outside the State were in attendance upon the invitation of W. D. Anderson, president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company.

There were talks by Mr. Sloan and others centering chiefly on technical discussions of costs, led by Sydney P. Munroe, cost manager of the Institute, a discussion that has developed an interest for a uniform cost system in the mills manufacturing carded yarns. The activities of the Bibb Manufacturing Company also were presented at a luncheon.

### VOLUNTARY ACTION PRAISED

Mr. Sloan commended the cotton textile industry for the steps initiated voluntarily by the mills in 1930 to promote greater uniformity in running time, greater regularity of employment the discontinuance of night work for women and minors, the more intelligent merchandising of cotton products in foreign markets through the formation of the Cotton Textile Export Association under the Webb-Pomerene Act, the harmonious settlement of trade disputes in different branches of the industry through the formation of the Textile Arbitration council, the avoidance of over-production and the building up of domestic markets through new and extended uses of cotton.

"Of all these significant developments," Mr. Sloan stated, "the most far-reaching one is the recommendation which came from within the industry last October that night employment of women and minors under 18 years of age should be discontinued. This movement which almost overnight gained nation-wide support, will un-

doubtedly go a long way in promoting the general welfare of the cotton industry, including its 500,000 employees and their families.

### 72 PER CENT OF TRADE INDORSE PLAN

"Already mills representing 22,800,000 spindles, or 72 per cent of the entire industry, have announced their endorsement of this recommendation, and their purpose individually to observe such a policy on or before March 1, 1931.

"The purpose of the '55-50' recommendation was to name maximum hours beyond which the mills should not operate. In this recommendation, launched in Georgia, the industry made a definite contribution toward promoting greater uniformity of running time, and greater contentment on the part of mill works. This movement, as later developments in the year clearly indicated, was a forerunner to several additional constructive steps undertaken voluntarily by mill executives to level peaks of over-production with the deplorable valleys of unemployment."

## Sees Better Outlook

Salem, Mass. — "The cotton industry must adopt a shorter work week if it is to prosper. This is an age of mechanization, of constant improvement in machinery and efficiency and of great overproduction. The solution of the problem as far as textiles are concerned is a universal 48 hour week," declared Ernest N. Hood, treasurer of Pequot Mills, in a statement issued here in connection with a meeting of the board of directors.

"I think 1931 will be a much better year than 1930," he said, in discussing the prospects for the new year. "Yet so long as there remains a large over capacity to produce I fear there will be a more or less constant condition of unprofitableness in our industry. There will of course be ups and downs but the conditions will not be right for continued prosperity.

"But the industry as a whole will finally emerge from the long period of depression a going concern and with many of its units better equipped, better financed and better managed than before. Other units will not survive and while this is hard on many people the industry will be benefitted as the merchandising methods these 'weak sisters' are obliged to employ have been a great handicap to all."

In referring to the general industrial situation Mr. Hood said: "The remarkable mechanization of industry which should be such a blessing to the world has not helped the worker as it ought to have done. Men have been kept at work, in many cases, almost the same number of hours as before and hundreds of thousands in the different industries have been thrown out of employment. Neither has it helped the manufacturer as with the number of hours operated it has simply brought about overproduction and created a competitive situation so acute that no profits are possible for the trade as a whole.

"This age of mechanization, as it has been handled, has helped virtually no one except that perhaps the consumer has benefitted to some extent. Yet the progress of mechanization and industrial development cannot be stopped nor should it be. It does need to be controlled for the benefit of all concerned.

"How can we take advantage of this great industrial advance? The logical answer is that if with the aid of machinery the needs of the world can be supplied with a shorter work week, the hours of labor should be reduced.

"In the textile industry a universal 48 hour week would



produce all of the goods required. With production and consumption balanced it would be possible for prices to reach a figure to insure profitable operation. Such a schedule of labor would give full employment to more and place mills again on a profitable basis.

"Massachusetts has led the way in progressive legislation. It has enacted laws which have resulted in a 48 hour week in its textile mills. Unfortunately the result has been the loss of many of its mills. The Massachusetts Industrial Commission in its recent report expressed the views of many, if not all of the manufacturers, in urging the State Legislature to pass no new laws further restricting the cotton mills to take such action as may help secure a national 48 hour law, and to consider means to reduce tax burdens on its manufacturing plants.

"The general trend in the cotton industry is toward a shorter work week. Leaders in the South are advocating operating on a single shift basis. The Cotton-Textile Institute's recommendation that night work for women and minors be eliminated has been approved by the management of many mills. But in addition to these movements a universal 48 hour week is the real need. The adoption of such a plan would correct the present difficult situation in textile manufacturing and is decidedly in accord with modern industrial ideals not only in this country but the world over."

### The Argument of Tom-Toms

They are strange people, those Communist agitators, who mill around the national capitol on the convening day of Congress and seek to imitate the example of the Israelites who leveled the walls of ancient Jericho with a discordant blast of rams horns. They seem to think that if they will only yell loud enough, jump high enough, and gesticulate crazily enough, all the continent and its outlying islands will be convinced that the cause of Communism is just and that their theories of government are impeccable.

But strange as they are, they are nothing like so strange as the citizens who can be converted to Communism by such weird gyrations. No human who is entirely sound mentally ever will be converted to any given theory of government or economics by a perspiring parade or spasmodic outburst of physical acrobatics. And

no cult however visionary will ever hope to convince the multitude by giving a three-ringed exhibition of its writhing devotees. Just as well resort to physical contortions to extend the cause of world evangelization.

At the same time, uniform policemen are strange creatures if they think for one split second that a cause inherently sound can be crushed by the use of clubs and the impregnation of the ambient air with tear gas. Rational causes are rarely hurt by violent opposition. On the contrary, the blood of the martyr is the prolific seed of more things than an established church. The antics of the Communists themselves will do their cause more injury among thinking people than all the tactics of obtuse and cocksure policemen.—*Daily Oklahoman*.

### Cone Mill Employes Get Bonuses

Greensboro, N. C.—That Proximity Mills, Revolution Mills, White Oak Mills and Proximity Print Works gave cash bonuses to their employes in spite of present business conditions.

Attractive holiday greeting folders accompanied the bonuses. The following greetings from the mills appeared thereon:

#### CHRISTMAS—1930

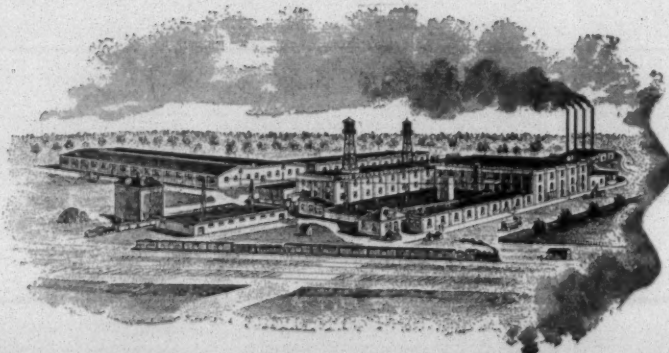
In good times of the past it was our policy and practice to share our prosperity with those who helped in bringing it about. This year there has been no such prosperity to share. It is not in our hearts, however, in times like these to say the cupboard is bare. Although, so far as this year's harvest is concerned, it is very bare.

We have, therefore, been compelled, for what we are doing this Christmas, to go back into the reserves of former years, which every business man knows is a rather dangerous precedent.

We trust with this explanation that you will understand that our companies bear toward their friends and employes not only as great but an even greater measure of good will than in the years of the past, and we wish each and every one a Merry Christmas, a Happy New Year and good times in the very near future.

PROXIMITY MFG. CO.  
PROXIMITY PRINT WORKS,  
WHITE OAK COTTON MILLS,  
REVOLUTION COTTON MILLS.

## ICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

### THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.  
C. B. ILER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

## STOP YOUR LEAKS

### WITH Chemical Putty

**For General Use Around Dyeing,  
Bleaching and Finishing Plants**

**Stops Gas and Acid Leaks at Flange Joints.**

**Makes Tight Joints at Bell and Spigot  
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**An Excellent Packing Material for  
Expansion Joints.**

**Remains Plastic. Water Proof.  
Acid Resistant.**

**Manufactured By**

### Charlotte Chemical Laboratories

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New York Office: 50 E. 42nd St.**

*Established 1848*

## Jas. H. Billington Co.

*Manufacturers of*

**Penna, Rock Maple Bobbins**

**Penna, Rock Maple Spools**

**Mountain Dogwood and  
Persimmon Shuttles**

**"Danforth" Pure Oak Short Lap  
Leather Belting**

**"Batavia" Rawhide Loom  
Pickers**

**"Buy from the Manufacturer  
Direct"**

**113 Chestnut St.,  
Philadelphia, - - Pa.**

## PERSONAL NEWS

W. A. Erwin, president of the Erwin group of mills is spending several weeks in California.

J. H. Well has become superintendent of the Greenwood Hosiery Mills, Greenwood, S. C.

B. B. Hogan has been appointed superintendent of the Star Hosiery Mills, Star, N. C., a new company that recently began operations.

T. E. Kramer has become superintendent of the Baker-Moise Hosiery Mills, formerly the Marten-David Mills, Dallas, Texas.

O. W. Burkett has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Baker-Moise Hosiery Mills, formerly the Marten-David Mills, of Dallas, Texas.

Raymond Sawyer, of Fort Plain, N. Y., has been appointed superintendent of the knitting department of the Dyersburg Cotton Products Company, Dyersburg, Tenn.

E. A. Byrum, of High Point, N. C., will be general manager in charge of operations of the Byrum Hosiery Mill, full-fashioned silk hosiery, which will open in High Point in the near future.

H. T. Gaddy did not accept the position of second hand at the Griffin Mills, Griffin, Ga., as recently reported, but continues as night overseer of carding at the Moultrie Cotton Mills, Moultrie, Ga.

Frank S. Dennis, general manager of the Ware Shoals Company, Ware Shoals, S. C., who has been undergoing treatment at a hospital in Greenville, is recovering rapidly and expects to return to his duties within a short time.

Leon W. Campbell, who for many years was general manager of Woonsocket Machine & Press Co., Woonsocket, R. I., and who is well known in the textile industry, has become associated with H & B American Machine Co., Pawtucket, R. I. Mr. Campbell will be in charge of development work and will be at the plant of the company in Pawtucket.

Frederick H. Bishop, vice-president of the Universal Winding Company, Boston, who is a veteran of the Civil War, received further honor from the Grand Army of the Republic last week when he was elected junior vice-commander of the Massachusetts Department. Some time ago he was elected commander of the Paul Revere Post No. 88.

John A. Law, president of Central National Bank, Spartanburg, S. C., also head of the Saxon Mills and the Chesnee Mills, was reappointed director of the Charlotte branch of the Federal Reserve Bank at a meeting of the directorate held in Washington this week. Mr. Law was named for a period of three years, beginning January 1, 1931.

Joseph W. Cobb, of the Southern sales force of the Shambow Shuttle Company, was married last week to Miss Margaret McCaskill, of Greenville, S. C., the wedding being an important social event of the holiday season in Greenville. Mr. Cobb, a son of F. Gordon, vice-president and general manager of the Lancaster Cotton Mills, is a former secretary of the Southern Textile Association and is widely known in the Southern textile industry.



### Program for Dyers and Bleachers Meeting

The program for the meeting of the Dyers, Bleachers, Finishers and Mercerizers Division of the Southern Textile Association, at Charlotte on January 10th, announced in part last week has been completed. In addition to the technical addresses, to be delivered immediately following the luncheon at 1 p. m., the program for the banquet session has been announced as follows:

Banquet 7: p. m.—Ball room, Charlotte Hotel—complimentary.

Toastmaster—Paul Haddock.

Invocation—Marshall Dilling, president The Arkwrights, Inc., executive secretary Southern Textile Association.

Address of Welcome—Geo. E. Wilson, Jr., mayor city of Charlotte.

Response—J. O. Corn, president, Southern Textile Association.

Introduction honored guests—Walter C. Taylor, secretary, Southern Textile Association.

Address—"Putting Prosperity in Piece Goods," David Owens, general manager, Ivey's Department Store, Charlotte, N. C.

Address—Dr. A. C. Chappel, Monroe, N. C.

During the banquet several excellent entertainment features will be presented.

The technical programs, as previously announced includes the following papers:

"Water Softening As Applied to Textiles," S. F. Alling, sales manager, Hungerford & Terry, Inc., Clayton, N. J.

"Colors Other Than for Dyeing and Printing (Cut marks, lot numbers, bleachers' blue, stamping ink, crayons, fugitive tints)," Chas P. Walker, A. Klipstein & Co., Charlotte, N. C.

"The Dyeing For and of Mixed Fibre Fabrics," Dr. E. W. Pierce, Ciba Co., New York, N. Y.

"The Finishing of Mixed Fibre Fabrics," Chester W. Eddy, Brandon Corporation, Travelers Rest, S. C.

Following these papers the meeting will divide into groups for a round table discussion of the various processes in which the members are interested.

Committees: Paul Haddock, chairman; entertainment—Arthur Thompson and W. H. Willard; finances—T. A. Marlowe and D. C. Newman; attendance prizes—Chas. D. Potter and Charles M. Woolfolk.

### Shirt Company to Enlarge

Greenville, S. C.—The American Shirt Company, although having been operating only about three months, has found it necessary to install 25 additional sewing machines, Shepard Saltzman, president, announced recently.

This addition will be complete by January 1. The factory is now turning out about 6,000 shirts per week, but the ready sale and demand for the goods has increased so rapidly in the short space of time that the plant has been in operation, the management has found it necessary to add to the equipment, Mr. Saltzman said.

The company now has 75 persons employed and this number will be increased to about 100 by the first of the year. This means that much more money will be put into circulation in Greenville, and the larger payroll, the more business there is for local merchants, the president pointed out.

The American Shirt Company product is now being distributed over a large part of the United States and the management is expecting a continuous increase in their business as they are turning out merchandise quickly at a fair profit.

## WATSON-WILLIAMS

for

## Modern Weaves

in

## Modern Fabrics

use

## WATSON-WILLIAMS PRODUCTS

## SHUTTLES

## HEDDLES

## HEDDLE FRAMES

## HAND CARDS

## STRIPPER CARDS

All manufactured to conform to high standards of quality . . . delivered to suit your requirements . . . for smooth, productive operation in your looms.

## Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.

LEICESTER, MASS.

Millbury, Mass.

Marlow, N. H.

*Southern Representative*

GEO. F. BAHAN, Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

## Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 5)

once required more than 40 hours. The output of the average agricultural worker has increased 50 per cent in 30 years, and the outlook is for a more rapid increase in individual efficiency in the next ten years, taking the industry as a whole.

Since 1920 both the total acreage and the number of farms in the United States have declined. We have witnessed a decrease in farm dwellers, but an increase in farm power—contributed mostly by machines. Marketing co-operatives have increased in number and importance. There has been an increase in the milk yield, the egg yield, the wool clip and the pounds of meat per animal used or marketed. Diversified farming, crop rotation, scientific drainage, irrigation, seed selection, livestock breeding, soil analysis and fertilization have all contributed to the betterment of agriculture.

Tomorrow offers real opportunities for the wide-awake American farmer. The rapid growth of canning and quick-freezing is opening world markets to our producers of foods. The extension of electricity to tens of thousands of farms will work wonders. Electric power will do more than milk a cow, hatch a chick and grind feed for pigs. It will soon be—even now is—used to elevate grain, cut ensilage, hoist hay, mix concrete, saw wood, ventilate barns. In Europe even plowing is done electrically.

So we need not worry unduly about the future of our major industry, agriculture. It affords a living to more than one-fourth of our people and exercises a purchasing power of close to ten billion dollars annually. Its products constitute nearly half of the value of the exports of the United States, and supply about one-eighth of the tonnage carried by the railroads.

Second only to agriculture is the construction industry. Here is another line of business that must expand closely in proportion to the growth of population. Building is tending to become more and more a year-round business instead of one that quits with the first flurry of snow. If there is anything in the idea that people will give up old things for new ones, provided the new things are better and more attractive, then we may be sure that coming radical changes in the designs of homes will increase activity in the building field.

We are coming rapidly to the home that will have one central plant to supply heat, manufacture ice, and wash and cool the air. We may expect to see flat roofs that can be utilized for outdoor living rooms. Windows will serve privacy by having in them glass that will let in the sunshine but not the public gaze. In many houses there will be no basement. Heating systems will be in the garages, which will be attached to the houses. Thinner walls and partitions will save a large amount of space and expense.

There will be dozens of new building materials and more factory assembly of material. The use of steel construction for small homes offers an opportunity for greatly increasing the consumption of this metal. There will be a growing tendency to have the kitchen and service rooms on the street side and the living rooms at the back of the house. The yard bordering on the street is the last place parents want their children to be in this motor age.

The homes of tomorrow will be run by dynamos. These houses will be filled with mechanical servants that never threaten to quit, never argue, never forget, never want a day off and seldom fail. Such robots will be set to

work by automatic switches that obey an alarm clock. Every modern home of average size will be equipped with 2000 feet or more of wire and pipes with at least 60 outlets for gas and electric attachments. Low-cost houses will be manufactured in parts, so that these parts may be quickly assembled at any point. A crew of men will be able to put such a house together in three or four days.

A movement is now developing toward co-operative apartment buildings that will solve the housing problem in the slum districts of our great cities. Immense structures just finished have already proved that darkness, dirt and squalor are not synonymous with tenement construction. The poorer classes will have air, sunlight, built-in bathtubs, mechanical refrigeration, self-operating elevators, large rooms, French doors, weather-stripped windows, lighting fixtures in walls, deep cupboards, porcelain sinks, co-operative laundry and milk services, and many other advantages all for an average cost of \$12.50 per room per month. This is no dream, for such ventures are already a successful reality in New York.

Yesterday one of my friends handed me a reprint of an essay by the eminent English writer, Macaulay, who expressed his opinions of business conditions during the depression of 1830. "On what principle is it," he asks, "that when we see nothing but improvement behind us, we are to expect nothing but deterioration before us?"

Macaulay pointed out that notwithstanding all of the evils that have afflicted mankind, including wars and famines, people have created wealth faster than governments and individuals could squander and destroy it. Nations have continued to get closer to perfection in spite of the grossest corruption. Now and then there has been a short retrogression, but the general tendency has continued upward. A single breaker may recede, but the tide still comes in.

In his concluding paragraph, Macaulay said:

"Our rulers will best promote the improvement of the nation by strictly confining themselves to their own legitimate duties—by leaving capital to find its most lucrative course, commodities their fair price, industry and intelligence their natural reward, idleness and folly their natural punishment—by maintaining peace, by defending property, by diminishing the price of the law, and by observing strict economy in every department of the state."

## Analysis of Spindle Hours

An analysis by the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, of figures published by the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce, reveals a continuation of the control of production by cotton manufacturers, and further, that the average reduction reported for previous months has been held during November. While figures on staple cotton cloths recently published by this Association indicated November production slightly above October these Census Bureau figures, covering the industry as a whole show that actual production in November was  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent less than in October.

The analysis shows that the aggregate running time of American cotton mills during November totalled 5,831,527,747 hours as compared with 7,811,606,790 during November, 1929, a reduction of 1,980,079,043 spindle hours, or more than 25 per cent.

The aggregate running time for the 11 months ending November 30, 1930, was 70,786,739,513 spindle hours as compared with 93,108,184,375 for the previous similar period, or a reduction of 24 per cent.

Translated into terms of cotton cloth, the cotton textile



industry during November produced approximately 173,-454,924 yards of cloth less than in November 1929, and during the eleven months period of 1930, about 1,955,-358,570 yards less than during the same period in 1929.

### Spindle Hours Show Increase

Washington, D. C.—The cotton spinning industry was reported by the Census Bureau to have operated during November at 80.1 per cent capacity on a single shift basis, compared with 77.1 per cent in October this year and 100.9 per cent in November last year.

Spinning spindles in place November 30 totalled 33,-715,464 of which 25,858,016 were active at some time during the month, with the average being 26,989,379, compared with 33,966,916, 26,153,792 and 26,178,028 in October this year and 34,538,134, 29,649,394 and 34,-839,028 in November last year.

Active spindle hours for November totalled 5,831,527,-747 or an average of 173 hours per spindle in place, compared with 6,239,336,658 and 184 in October this year, and 7,811,606,790 and 226 in November last year.

### Less Cotton Ginned

Washington, D. C.—Cotton of the 1930 crop ginned prior to December 13, was announced by the Census Bureau to have aggregated 13,259,622 running bales, including 478,421 round bales, counted as half bales, and 17,411 bales of American-Egyptian, but excluding linters.

To that date last year 13,456,783 bales including 519,-

564 round bales and 20,071 bales of American-Egyptian had been ginned.


Ginnings to December 13 by States this year were: Alabama 1,421,380; Arizona 110,216; Arkansas 846,624; California 188,895; Florida 50,646; Georgia 1,558,221; Louisiana 694,496; Mississippi 1,429,640; Missouri 150,-507; New Mexico 83,972; North Carolina 759,294; Oklahoma 822,525; South Carolina 981,260; Tennessee 660,724; Texas 3,754,798; Virginia 40,629; and all other States 5,795.

### Census Bureau Gives Knit Underwear Report

Washington, D. C.—Stocks of all classes of knit underwear at the end of October, including reports from 104 establishments, amounted to 1,472,236 dozens, against 1,497,028 dozens in September. Unfilled orders at the beginning of the month were for 1,140,253 dozens, against 1,364,532 dozens in the previous month. New orders were for 1,415,020, against 1,049,404. This totaled 2,555,273 dozens for October, against 2,413,936 in September. Shipments in October included 1,315,172 dozens against 1,261,044 previously, with cancellations amounting to 12,431 dozens, against 12,639 previously.

Total of orders filled therefore in October amounted to 1,327,603 dozens, against 1,273,683 in September. Unfilled orders at the end of October totaled 1,227,670 dozens, against 1,140,253 previously.

Total of unfilled and new orders during October, 1930, amounted to 2,360,233 dozens, comparing with 3,014,631 in October, 1929.



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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of  
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.  
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**CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY**

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Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## An Anti-Gloom Christmas

We extend to our readers our best wishes for a Happy Christmas and hope that each and everyone of them will be able to shake off the prevailing gloom and enjoy a few days of happiness.

Things are not nearly as bad as they seem and each day brings us nearer to the end of the depression.

There have been other periods of depression, many of them worse than the present and all of them have passed.

One Sunday morning, about two weeks ago, we looked from a hotel window in New York up a bread line, but we have seen bread lines in New York in other years such as 1897 and 1907 and we noted a difference in that almost all of the men in the 1930 bread line wore overcoats and were comparatively well dressed while those in the bread lines of other depression years were to a large extent ragged and poorly clothed.

There is a considerable amount of unemployment and of suffering as the result of unemployment but the amount of unemployment is greatly exaggerated because within the ranks of the apparently unemployed are those who habitually seek to live without work and a few who are faking.

The immense amount of publicity about unemployment has made those who have money conservative about spending it and that has retarded business.

Recent statistics show that stocks of cotton goods on January 1st, 1931, will be 100,000,000 yards less than on January 1st, 1930, while unfilled orders on the books of cotton mills will be 100,000,000 yards greater than one year ago.

About 90 per cent of the business men of this country, the very men who would profit by a return of prosperity are spending about ten

hours every day spreading gloom and thereby doing much to prevent the return of good times.

Go out upon the street of your town and stop for a chat with ten men and nine of them will not want to talk about anything but hard times.

If those same nine men would speak optimistically or, at least, not discuss bad business we believe that people would soon become optimistic and begin to buy commodities.

Merchants have lost money by stocking up with high priced goods and from that experience adopted a hand-to-mouth policy, but today goods of all kinds are very low in price and many commodities can be bought below the cost of production.

Merchants would profit instead of losing by filling their shelves with goods at today's prices but everywhere they meet the calamity howler and the gloom spreader and become afraid.

Why not lay aside gloom and pessimism during this holiday season and forgetting your fears, smile for awhile.

No one ever accomplished anything good by spreading gloom, although we believe that some men actually enjoy that pastime.

This depression, like all other depressions, will pass and a period of prosperity will surely come.

## A Unique Christmas Present

We wish to express our appreciation of a very unique Christmas present which was received from George Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute.

The box contains two cotton cravats, one bag of pecans from Howell Nut Shops, Cairo, Ga., in a cotton bag; one Motorist Convenience Kit in a cotton bag and with cotton wiping and rubbing cloths; a dozen oranges in cotton mesh bag; one cotton bag filled with Aroostick County potatoes from H. B. Kelley & Co., Caribou, Maine.

All of the presents were useful and all demonstrated uses for cotton goods.

## More People

Recently compiled statistics show that the population of Japan has increased more than 4,000,000 during the past five years, now being 64,557,000.

The population of the United States is now 122,000,000, having increased 17,500,000 during the past ten years, or approximately 9,500,000 during the past five year period.

With a increase of 4,000,000 in Japan and 9,500,000 in the United States, these two countries alone have 13,500,000 more people than in 1925, which seems only yesterday.



With the textile industry standing still from the standpoint of increased equipment, two countries of the world show an increase of 13,500,000 people and other countries and sections of the world have had similar increase which give an estimated increase in world population of 100,000,000 since 1925.

Within the next five years another 100,000,000 people will be added and we can not get away from the idea that more people will mean a greater consumption of clothes and cotton goods.

The time is coming when cotton mills will find more goods needed than they can manufacture with existing equipment.

### Dynamite and Prayer

In an article in the *Christian Century*, Helen G. Murray tries to get the strikers at Danville, Va., into the good graces of church people by saying, "Every executive board meeting of the United Textile Workers is opened with prayer."

If this is so they say a prayer and then go out and set off dynamite under a home in which a mother and her little children are sleeping, simply because the father of the family decided that he would work in the mill and refused to pay union dues.

The last man to speak before the union members at Danville was Norman Thomas, an atheist, an advocate of free love and of social equality with negroes.

The article of Helen Murray in *Christian Century* contains many mis-statements of facts and is written as an attack upon the Riverside and Dan River Mills because they refused to surrender their mill operatives to the union organizers.

### Two Men and Two Banks

The textile industry has had a peculiar interest in the recent failure of the First National Bank of Charlotte, N. C., and the First National Bank of Gastonia, N. C., because both institutions have for many years been closely associated with the industry.

Few banks can pay off all of their depositors upon short notice because a bank makes its profits by loaning out the bulk of the money deposited with it and when runs began upon these two institutions they were forced to close their doors.

The textile industry regrets the sorrow which these failures have brought upon two fine men, Henry M. McAden, president of the First National Bank of Charlotte, and J. Lee Robinson, president of the First National Bank of Gas-

tonia, but is proud of the fact that both stand today with clean hands.

They did their best to preserve the stability of their institutions and to protect their stockholders and depositors and in the hour of their misfortune they still stand high in the regard of the citizens of their respective communities.

### The Conservatives

Many a chuckle has been caused by the following sentence which recently appeared in a British novel:

He was a conservative who despised new-fangled nonsense and was killed in a one-way street.

We commend this to the conservative or stand-pat mill men who despise new machinery and still think that they can compete, with modern mills, with spinning frames and looms which were good in 1900.

### Duration of Depressions

The following list showing the duration of the depressions which have occurred since 1900 will be found interesting:

1907—Depression lasted slightly over a year.

1911—Depression of about one year's duration.

1914—Depression lasted about one year, ushered in by five months of recession.

1920—Depression lasted fifteen months. It was preceded by a recession of about three months. The following revival of trade lasted about four months before business conditions were thoroughly prosperous.

1924—Depression of about six months, preceded by six months of recession. Business conditions reached the prosperity level again about six months after the depression.

### Increased Highway Construction

The Manufacturers Record is authority for the statement that more than \$814,000,000 of new highway construction contracts have been awarded in the Southern States during the ten months ending October, 1930.

Highway construction contracts awarded in the South in October of each of the past five years, including 1930, have been as follows:

1926	\$58,663,000
1927	46,257,000
1928	47,913,000
1929	53,711,000
1930	65,658,000

The expenditure of large sums each month, for highway construction, sends money into the channels of trade and will have a sustaining effect upon business.

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**MILL NEWS ITEMS**

**COLUMBUS, GA.**—The Eagle & Phenix Mills have increased operations of five days per week. They had been running three and four days. Bibb Manufacturing Company is running two days per week, while part of its equipment operates three days.

**SPARTANBURG, S. C.**—Fire, discovered before daylight Friday morning, practically destroyed the grammar school of the Pacific Mills at the Lyman plant in Spartanburg county, causing a loss estimated at from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The school property was owned by the Pacific Mills Company.

The school was built several years ago and was a modern structure. The destruction of the building will deprive 400 pupils from studies until temporary accommodations can be secured.

**BALFOUR, N. C.**—The Balfour Mills closed down on Christmas Eve for the Christmas holidays and will resume operations Monday, December 29. The mill operatives will be given their usual cash distributions by the mills. The annual banquet for the officials of the mill was given at the community building, and the children of the mill were given Christmas trees.

**ABBEVILLE, S. C.**—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Calco Manufacturing plant it was decided to move the plant to Hartwell, Ga., which city has offered many inducements for the move. It was also decided to pay the preferred stockholders the full amount of their stock. Abbeville regrets to see this plant move. It has given employment to a number of women and girls.

**DANVILLE, VA.**—The directors of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills at their regular winter meeting held in the company offices declared the usual 3 per cent semi-annual dividend on the preferred stock amounting to \$7,500,000. It means that \$225,000 will be distributed among the shareholders of record on January 1. The common dividend was passed, none having been paid since last January, owing to the unsettled state of the cotton goods market.

**PIKEVILLE, TENN.**—F. E. Roy, treasurer and general manager of Cramwell-Lee Hosiery Mills, which was recently organized to take over the Pikeville Hosiery Mills, stated that the plant is now operating on a full time shift. Eight thousand dozen pairs of hose are manufactured monthly. The present capacity of this plant will be more than doubled with the installation of additional machinery. A dyeing and finishing plant, which will enable this company to ship finished products directly to the consumers will be installed, it is reported.

**WILMINGTON, N. C.**—Arguments for and against the proposed sale of the Delgado Mills according to the terms of the offer made to the receivers by the Seaboard Public Service Company, an Insull corporation, were heard by Judge F. A. Daniels, at a hearing in chambers of superior court here.

The receivers' report, including the terms of the purchase offer, and filed objections of stockholders, were accepted by Judge Daniels, who adjourned the hearing reserving his opinion.



## MILL NEWS ITEMS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—The Kendall Mills, owning textile plants at Paw Creek, in Mecklenburg county, and Newberry, S. C., announced it would construct 61 residences, to cost approximately \$2,500 each, 23 at Paw Creek and 38 at Newberry.

Total cost is expected to be around \$152,000. Receiving of bids from contractors closed December 17, and announcement of award is expected from the company's offices in Washington, D. C., this week. Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., engineers, are in charge of the work.

FITZGERALD, GA.—The Fitzgerald Cotton Mills have just finished the installation of twenty-four Stafford looms of 90-inch width. These looms are of modern type and are almost new. They had been formerly installed in Hawkinsville Cotton Mills, but were removed three years ago and have been stored. It is the idea of the officials of the Fitzgerald Cotton Mills to eliminate night work as far as possible, and consequently additional machinery has been installed for this purpose. They look forward to the time when the plant will maintain enough looms to eliminate night work entirely. At the present time the weaving department of the plant is operating day and night and the carding and spinning departments are operating on a full time day capacity. These mills manufacture cotton and silk specialties and convertibles. After March 1 no women or minors under 18 years of age will be employed in this plant, it is understood.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Sale of the controlling stock of the Southern Worsted Corporation located near Greenville to Herbert Lawton & Co., of New York was announced Saturday. The control was purchased by the Lawton interests from the executors of the A. M. Patterson estate.

"On and after January 1, 1931, the product of the Southern Worsted Mills will be offered to the trade through Herbert Lawton & Co., in conjunction with their established lines of the Clover Worsted Mills, Premier Worsted Mills and Whitney Mills.

"J. W. Newkirk, at present sales manager for Patterson & Greenough, and formerly for 19 years with Herbert Lawton & Co., will again become associated with them.

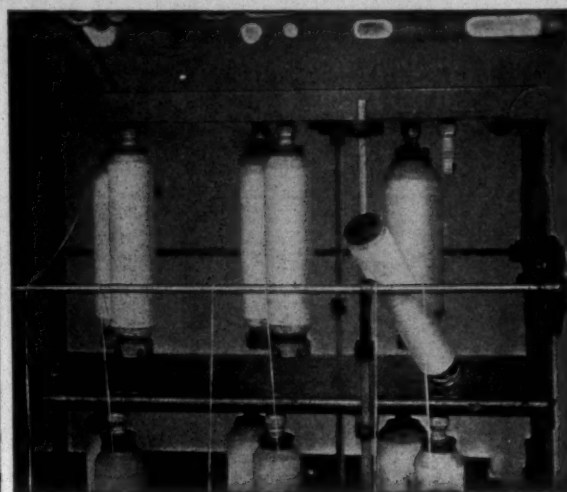
"On January 1 the offices of Herbert Lawton & Co., will be moved from their present location to the offices now occupied by Patterson & Greenough on the 20th floor of the New York Life Insurance Building.

"The Southern Worsted Company was a pioneer in worsted manufacturing in the Southern States, established by A. M. Patterson, and for a number of years has figured prominently as a factor in the popular and medium grade field."

McMINVILLE, TENN.—The Welwood-McMinville Silk Mills, Inc., have arranged through an amendment to the charter to change the name to the Welwood Silk Throwing Mills. No other changes are contemplated.

### Cone Mills Give 2,850 Hams To Employees

Greensboro, N. C.—Two thousand eight hundred and fifty Elberta brand ham were given to the families of Proximity, Revolution and White Oak Mills and the Proximity Print Works. These hams are gifts of the Cone mills to their employees.



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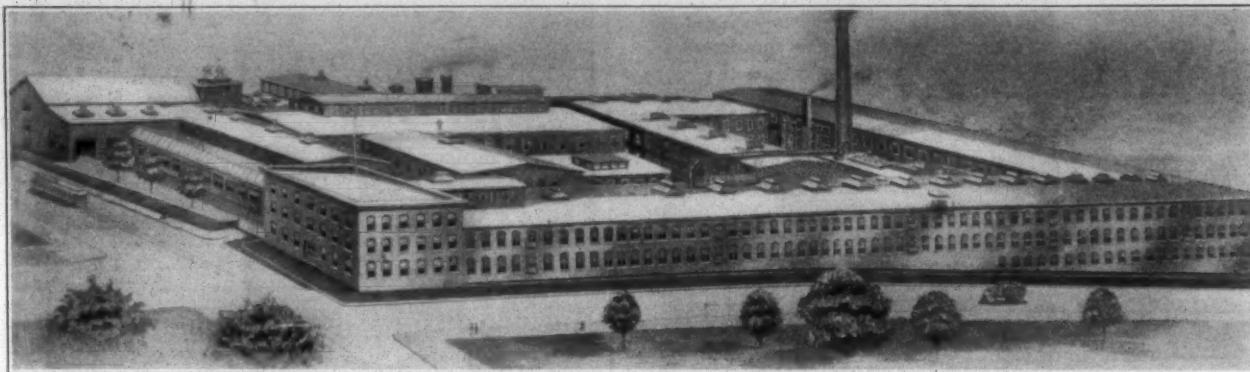
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### **Whitin Machine Works Buys Fales & Jenks And Woonsocket Machine & Press Co.**

*(Continued from Page 11)*

same family since its early beginning. It has developed and diversified its lines of machinery perhaps more than any other machine shop in the country serving the textile trade, in that today it offers not only the preparatory machinery for making cotton yarns, but also builds a complete line of machinery for the manufacture of woolen, asbestos and cotton waste yarn, and substantial lines of machinery for the manufacture of worsted and silk, and is about to present a line of machinery for the manufacture of rayon and synthetic fibres.

With the acquisition by the Whitin Machine Works of the lines of machinery made by Fales & Jenks and Woonsocket, the Whitin Machine Works expects to present to the trade an exceptionally well-rounded line of machines touching the production of every class of yarn made from all fibres.

It is sincerely believed by the interested parties that by bringing together these various lines of machinery under one roof, a concentration of manufacturing and development facilities will result in better service to the cotton, wool and allied industries. It is intended to retain those lines of machines formerly manufactured by Fales & Jenks and Woonsocket, particularly the roving and picking machinery made at Woonsocket and the spin-

ning and twisting at Fales & Jenks, in the line of machinery manufactured by the Whitin Machine Works.

Whitin also hopes to retain those men in its employ who have successfully built up and developed these machines to their present high standard of excellence. Complete arrangements will be made for the transfer of patterns and tools, so that the repair service for existing machines heretofore manufactured by the above concerns will be adequately carried on.

It is the earnest hope of those in charge that the result of this acquisition will enable the Whitin Machine Works to give to its customers and also the customers of Fales & Jenks and Woonsocket Machine & Press a better service than it has been able to give under past conditions, as it will be better able to maintain the highly technical service which is necessary to properly serve the requirements of the mills.

### **Shirt Company for Dickson**

Dickson, Tenn. — The Central Manufacturing Company has opened a shirt factory here. Eighty-four machines have been installed and 25 persons will be employed at the beginning of operations and more help will be added each week until the capacity has been reached. C. L. Rathburn is general manager of the newly organized concern and states that indications are now that within a year there will be 200 operatives employed in the plant here.

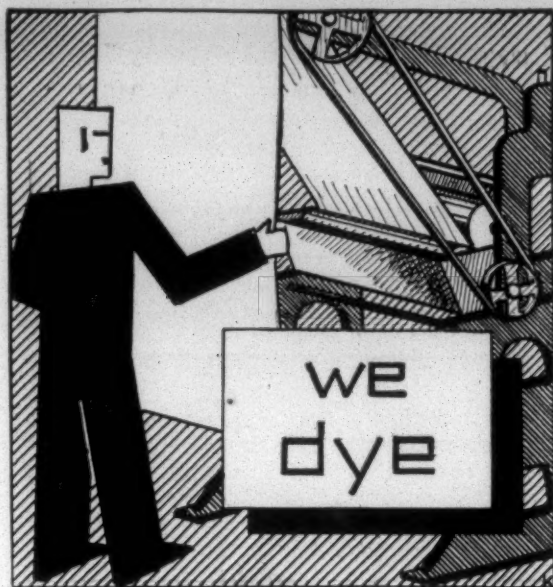
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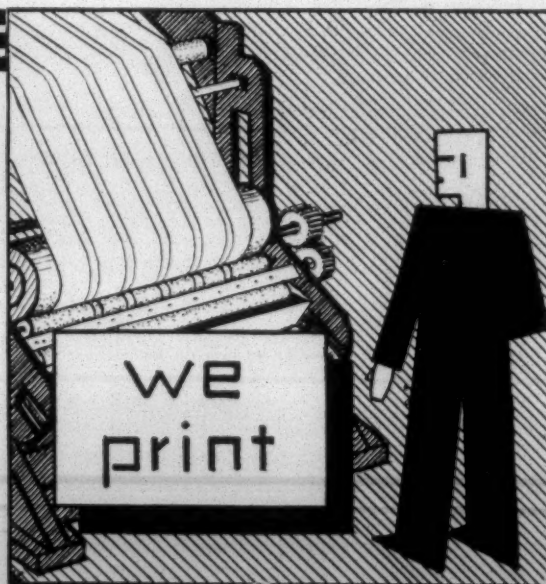
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Flat  
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*If You  
are Having  
Loom Trouble  
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## Viscose Strengthens Quality Control Plan

Announcement is made by the Viscose Company of an important step supplementing its quality-control plan and involving its entire output of Sombray, the new rayon yarn just introduced by Viscose.

The new rayon is a 144 denier, 36 filament yarn, triple-subdued with its dull effect inherent in the special manufacturing process. It is not necessary to put cloth made Sombray through a delustering process in order to reduce its brilliance. It produces a strong cloth that meets all standard specifications and is being used most successfully at present by knitters employing both non-run and plain weaves.

Beginning with the first of 1931, Sombray yarn is going out only to those knitters who have signed contract-agreement, with the Viscose Company, agreeing to make Sombray cloth of or above standard specifications which have been set as minimum. Knitters also agree to sell their manufactured Sombray cloth only to those manufacturers who have received the approval of the Viscose Company. Such manufacturers are asked first to sign contract-agreement with the Viscose Company whereby they satisfy the latter in regard to the manufacturers' constant adherence to cut and size specifications of garments in which Sombray cloth is to be used.

After manufacturing agreements have been consummated, assuring proper sizing and cut of garments, the Viscose Company then will supply such manufacturers with the one and only genuine Sombray label. This naturally is a new label, containing the inscription "Made of Genuine Sombray" and bearing the crown insignia at both ends.

The specifications to which manufacturers are agreeing for use of Sombray cloth are as follows:

FABRIC CONSTRUCTION	
Count of Wales per inch (basket side)	20
Count of Courses per inch (basket side)	28
Finished width	46 inches
Number of yards per lb.	3.75
CONSUMER WEARING QUALITIES	
Bursting strength (Mullen)—dry	80 lbs.
Bursting strength (Mullen)—wet	45 lbs.
Color fastness:	
Laundrying	85% fast
Perspiration	Should not bleed nor strain
Shrinkage in laundrying:	
Wales not over	5%

Four large knitters already have signed the new rayon agreement with Viscose. They are Arcadia Mills, Allentown, Pa., Chopak Textile Co., Beaunit Mills and Argus Knitting Mills.

In commenting on this development, John A. Spooner, merchandising director of the Viscose Company, states:

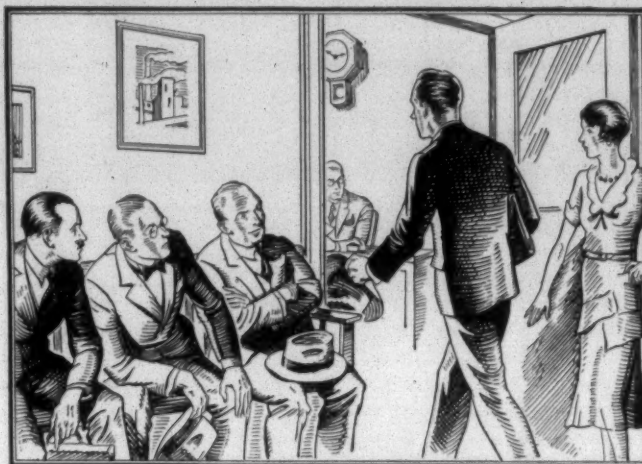
"We look upon our new rayon as one of the major developments in this industry and are confident that its availability will have tremendous influence upon commencing rayon still further through 1931 to users and consumers.

"The plan which we are announcing has been adopted wholly as a means of protecting knitters, manufacturers, retailers and the ultimate consumer against possible misuses of Sombray. In reality, the new Sombray plan is supplementary to the earlier quality-control plan and is part and parcel of it, being merely an extension of the latter to include as rigid adherence to minimum construction, cut and size specifications in the use of the new rayon as has been effected so successfully and welcomingly all up and down the line where Crown brand yarn is used.



# Here are the Crucial Minutes

*... which the  
business paper  
helps to save*



"Mr. Smith," calls the secretary. The first of a line of waiting salesmen, hurriedly collecting hat and sample case, enters the buyer's office.

A ground-glass door closes behind him. The other men shift, recross their legs and settle down to wait their turn. It won't be long now.

And it won't! For the average time given to salesmen is brief—heart-breakingly brief, sometimes. In retail stores it varies between 4 minutes in department stores and 21 minutes in furniture stores, with an average for all lines of 12 minutes per interview. In industrial concerns it is scarcely longer.

Yet within those few minutes every actual sale must be consummated. Here, within the walls of one room, across one desk, and in the space of a few hundred seconds are focused the entire efforts of management, produc-

tion, advertising—to stand or fall on the result of personal salesmanship. Here are the crucial minutes when a man must sell.

And because these selling minutes are so few, so precious, it is important to save them for actual selling, to free the hands of salesmen for the important work which can only be done face to face with the buyer.

It is here that the business paper is of untold value to the manufacturer. For it reaches in advance the man behind the ground-glass door. In its pages can be said beforehand everything that must be said as a preliminary to effective personal selling; to get introductions and explanations out of the way; to create friendships and reputations; to clear the decks for two-fisted selling.

Because the business paper of today deals so authoritatively and constructively with the problems of its industry, profession or trade, it not only passes through the ground-glass door, but it is read, thoroughly and attentively, by the man who constitutes the manufacturer's most important single objective. His interest makes the business paper the key to saving crucial selling minutes.



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+ + + + +

THE ASSOCIATED BUSINESS PAPERS, INC.  
TWO-NINETY-FIVE MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK CITY

## Stein, Hall Sales Conference

The annual sales conference of Stein Hall & Company, Inc., was recently at the New York office, 285 Madison avenue. Branch office managers and sales representatives of the company were present from Boston, Providence, Philadelphia, Charlotte, Atlanta, Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo, Rochester, Los Angeles and San Francisco. The origin of the firm of Stein Hall & Co., Inc., dates back to 1866. Stein Hall & Co., Inc., are direct importers of raw materials from many quarters of the globe, as well as being large consumers of domestic raw materials for the manufacture of the wide variety of Stein Hall products which are used by so many of the leading industries. The chief Stein Hall products are starches, dextrans, adhesives, tapiocas, sago, dried egg products, sisal, palm oil, burlap and kapok. The Stein Hall factories are located at Long Island City and Chicago. Branch offices and warehouse stocks are located in the principal cities. Research and service laboratories are maintained at New York, Long Island City, Chicago and Charlotte.

Members of the Full Fashioned Hosiery Manufacturers of America, Inc., by resolution unanimously adopted at a meeting in Philadelphia last week decided to curtail their production and restrict the operation of their plants to the production of actual orders only.

### Agent Wanted

We would like to arrange with some selling agent to handle our line of Bobbins, Spools and Shuttles exclusively in the State of Texas. Address F. X., this paper.

**SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS  
FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS**

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TWISTER RINGS  
SILK RINGS**



**DIAMOND FINISH  
TRAVELLER CLEANERS  
TRAVELLER CUPS  
GUIDE WIRE SETS**

**WHITINSVILLE  
SPINNING RING CO.  
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.**

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We are manufacturers of Houghton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Mechanical Leathers—a total of over 400 products.

**E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.**  
P. O. Box 6913, North Philadelphia, Pa.

## PATENTS

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**PAUL B. EATON**

Registered Patent Attorney  
Offices: 218 Johnston Bldg.  
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797  
314 McLachlen Building  
Washington, D. C.



### Some Causes of Uneven Dyeing

Singeing, moles, kier stains, rope marks, tight selvages, mercerizer clip marks, neppy cotton and differences in yarn twist are some of the factors that influence uniform dyeing of cotton fabrics.

How these several processes may effect the result are discussed in recent issues of the "Textile Recorder" from which the following is taken.

Cotton fabrics are usually singed primarily to remove loose cotton fibers from the face of the cloth, although the back of the cloth also is sometimes singed. The nature of the finish desired or the type of cloth usually determines whether a gas or plate singer will be used but either method may cause dyeing trouble. The singeing must be uniform as the less completely singed areas will cause dark spots or streaks in the dyed cloth because the hairy spots tend to absorb more dye. One frequent cause of uneven plate singeing is caused by moles or other impurities temporarily lodging on the plate and preventing the necessary close contact with the hot plate. Singeing sometimes serves the useful purpose of removing these impurities particularly if they are moles, broken leaf, or particles of the seed hull as the heat will frequently char the particles to an extent that they are more easily removed in scouring or boiling out.

A second fault may be due to the formation of oxycellulose resulting in pale streaks parallel to the warp. The cotton in the pale streaks being oxidized more than in the other parts.

In an investigation of the formation of oxycellulose a length of cotton velveteen was cut and sheared to form a uniform pile and then divided into three equal lengths, one being plate singed, one gas singed, and the third not singed. The three lengths were then sewed together and then dyed in the usual manner with direct and basic dyes. The absorbed dye was determined and it was found that singeing so modified the cellulose as to reduce its absorption of a direct dye and increase its affinity for a basic dye. This behavior is in accordance with the formation of oxycellulose. Tests for the presence of oxycellulose showed it to be present in larger quantities in the singed than in the unsinged cloth.

Uneven moisture content will cause uneven singeing and dyeing as the moist parts will be singed less and will absorb more dyestuff. Kier stains which effect dyeing may be of various types but one of the most important is the oxycellulose stain. This may be caused by contact of the cloth with the hot side of the kier, particularly in the presence of iron or other metal and occluded oxygen from the air. Prolonged boiling with dilute caustic soda may remove some of the stains if the oxidation has not gone too far.

Clip marks in mercerization may be due to the clips being washed by the spray of washing water after coming out of the caustic soda bath so that when the clips return to grip fresh fabric, the caustic soda within the fabric immediately in contact with the clip is diluted and mercerization retarded.

Rope marks or crease marks due to the slight but permanent displacing of the yarns in the fabric are sufficient to modify the absorption of the dye in the creased parts.

The tighter the twist in the yarn the closer the fibers are pressed upon each other and therefore the more difficult for the dye particles to penetrate. Experiments have shown that a difference of two turns per inch in the twist produced a difference in color that was noticeable and that a difference of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  turns had a marked effect on the depth of the color.

### A RECORD to be PROUD of

76.8 per cent of last year's business  
were repeat orders

Sales to date are 42 per cent ahead  
of this period last year

The production of over 100,000 silk and cotton  
looms is trimmed on our shears

**HERMAS**

Means low first cost, large production,  
low upkeep, efficiency, service

See our fully automatic shear  
One operator runs a battery

Examining, Measuring, Rolling, Sewing, Brushers,  
Shears and other Cloth Room Machines

**Hermas Machine Company**

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*Southern Representatives:*  
**Carolina Specialty Co.**  
Charlotte, N. C.

*European Representatives:*  
**Textile Accessories, Ltd.**  
Manchester, Eng.

*New England Representative*  
**Joseph Barnes, New Bedford, Mass.**

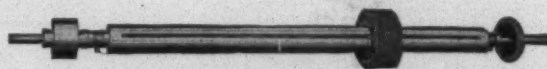
### Good Business

Roy Grinders mean good carding.

Good carding means good spinning.

Good spinning means good yarn and cloth.

Good yarn and cloth mean good business.



*Roy Traverse Cotton Card Grinder*

**B. S. ROY & SON CO.**

*Established 1868*

**WORCESTER**

**MASS., U. S. A.**

**ROY**  
**GRINDERS**

**SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS**

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

\_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

Name of Mill \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. Spinning Spindles \_\_\_\_\_ Looms \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. Superintendent \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. Carder \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. Spinner \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. Weaver \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. Cloth Room \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. Dyer \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_. Master Mechanic \_\_\_\_\_

Recent changes \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

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To Sell—?  
To Buy—?  
To Exchange—?  
Employment—?  
Help—?

'Want Ads' in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN Get

**RESULTS**

Rates: \$3.00 per inch per insertion

**Durene and Silk Campaigns Not Competitive**

Characterizing the launching of a silk campaign in the United States by the Raw Silk Association of Japan as "in no way competitive with the durene cotton campaign now about to commence its second year," E. L. Starr, director-treasurer of the Durene Association of America, said he believed the silk campaign would be a distinct contribution in increasing the general textile consciousness of the American people.

The Durene director pointed particularly to the wide hosiery and underwear outlets now turning to quality mercerized cotton yarns for numberless specific uses not in any sense competitive with silk's usage in these fields. He said:

"The new durene hosiery, in the making for undeniably appropriate use with cotton apparel and as the most tasteful accessory to suits and dresses and in the tweed category, forms a distinct fashion in itself based not in the least upon price competition with silk hosiery. Frequently, in fact, the finest qualities of these new durene stockings will sell at a somewhat higher price than service weight silk because of their fineness accompanied by unique durability; and because, certainly, of the rising demand for thoroughly appropriate hosiery for spectator sports and practical daytime clothes.

"The idea of fine process cotton hosiery worn with cotton can in no way be affected by a greater public consciousness of the beauty of silk hosiery worn with silk. It would be folly for the durene industry to recommend the use of durene hosiery with evening chiffons just as we feel certain the silk interests will not see wisdom in discrediting the logic of cotton with cotton. The two textiles have, in short, sufficiently wide non-competitive fields in which to operate.

"Both durene cotton and silk have, moreover, innumerable new uses to enter upon, and yet these virgin territories are sufficiently distinct to advise logically the greatest success for non-competitive rather than 'exchanged customers' promotional efforts. None of the present energetic textile campaigns can profit to the maximum by attacking the others in the same field. Every worthy critic and student of economic affairs in the world today agrees that industry vs. industry customer swapping works without profit to anyone in the end.

"Surely we have seen enough of this to profit by a broader vision.

"I am aware that this broader vision is distinctly that of the backers of the durene movement. The very history of mercerized cotton in the United States points to the advantages to be gained from logical, practical forward steps in new fields of consumption. Those who watch textile developments will recall that mercerized cotton was first used in America by the silk manufacturers themselves as a warp thread. Outreaching this restricted use, it came into wide demand among decorative manufacturers. The knitters—now the major users of quality mercerized yarns—were the third logical forward step. Now weavers are becoming increasingly interested in experimenting with durene, but not as a means of escaping the use of silk. Their enthusiasm arises from the very intelligent point of view of making fabrics which can not be made with other textiles—fabrics which will be distinct and purposed for distinct uses because of their very low luster, their unique dye-ability, their porousness, absorptiveness and strength."

Mr. Starr added that no doubt the silk movement will find its most profitable avenue of progress through such



activities as publicizing finer qualities of silk; showing the public how best to care for fine silks; the further promotion of present uses; and the development of new uses, wider uses, and more profitable uses.

### Seek Lower Rates For Cotton Goods

A hearing held before the Interstate Commerce Commission in Washington, D. C., concerning present rates on cotton piece goods gives every indication of being the first skirmish between the cotton goods industry and the railroads in a battle for rate revisions.

Cotton goods moving within the South and from that territory to the finishing and manufacturing cities in the East, as well as to the consuming centers in the West, are for the most part assessed today at what are technically termed "commodity" rates. These are lower scales than the regular "class" rates, and were published by the railroads years ago in an effort to build up and keep prosperous the movement of this commodity over their lines.

In the establishment of these rates many situations have been created where the rate to a point, "A" for example, is lower than that to point "X," which latter point is located on a line directly between the point of origin and point "A." Where this is the case there occurs a violation of the fourth section of the Interstate Commerce Act, which makes the publication of such rates as a general proposition unlawful. However, by special provision which is contained in the same section of the act the carriers may, on showing sufficient justification therefor to the commission be permitted to publish and maintain such departures.

Hundreds of rates applying on cotton goods are published by virtue of such special permission granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. At this time the commission has called on the carriers to justify the continuation of these departures. The railroads as a group are anxious to make an upward revision of the cotton goods rates. The general feeling prevails that they will use the present opportunity to put ideas into effect by refusing to show any justification for continuing the publication of those rates by special permission of the commission. This would necessarily result in the commission's refusing to sanction the continuance of these departures, and cancellation of the rates would follow automatically.

This matter has been studied for many weeks by representatives of the cotton goods industry in all sections of the country. Numerous conferences have been held in the South between the carriers and the millmen, but so far it is apparent that very little has been brought about in the way of an harmonious understanding. In the East the subject has been having the special consideration of a committee of the Textile Traffic Conference, a group representing mill, finishing, converting and manufacturing interests from Maine to Delaware.

#### TEXTILE COMMITTEE NAMED

This committee, which has been hard at work preparing the case for the textile industry against the proposed changes which may result in increases in the rates, is as follows: John V. Hoey, chairman, manager of the traffic department of Textile Converters' Association; C. E. Crane, traffic manager, Standard Textile Products Co., New York city; Harry M. Fisher, traffic manager, Joseph Bancroft & Sons Co., Rockford, Del.; George R. Nuzum, traffic manager, Chamber of Commerce, Fall River, Mass.; D. L. Taylor, traffic manager, Pacific Mills, Boston.

## Do You Know of Aktivin-S

The reliable and convenient  
chemical ingredient  
for better starch sizes and finishes

*Booklet describing method on request*

### THE AKTIVIN CORPORATION

50 Union Square

New York City

*Exclusive Southern Sales Agents*

**American Aniline Products, Inc.**

1003 West Trade Street

Charlotte, N. C.



### Perfect penetration consistently

**F**INDING difficulty in getting good penetration with direct dyeing on tightly knit mercerized children's hose, a certain Southern mill consulted the near-by Oakite Service Man.

With no change in the processing method, except that a small quantity of Oakite replaced the former penetrant, this mill is

now obtaining consistently good results. Penetration is perfect. Dyeing is absolutely uniform.

The use of Oakite in your wet finishing formulas can be depended upon to produce similar improvements. Write and ask to have our nearest representative show you how Oakite can help you get better finishing. No obligation.

*Oakite Service Men, cleaning specialists, are located in the leading industrial centers of the United States and Canada*

Manufactured only by

OAKITE PRODUCTS, INC., 38 Thames St.,  
NEW YORK

# OAKITE

**Industrial Cleaning Materials and Methods**

## SELLING AGENTS *for* SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

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Incorporated

79-83 Leonard Street

New York

99 Chauncey St., Boston      223 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

### WOODWARD, BALDWIN & CO.

Established 1828

43 and 45 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK

Selling Agents for

SOUTHERN COTTON MILLS

Baltimore	Philadelphia	Boston	St. Joseph
St. Louis	San Francisco	Chicago	Shanghai (China)
St. Paul	Cincinnati	Minneapolis	

### Wellington, Sears & Company

93 Franklin St., Boston

65 Worth St., New York

Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

New Orleans

San Francisco

### CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

DOMESTIC

EXPORT

MERCHANDISING

JOSHUA L. BAILY & Co.

## COTTON GOODS

New York.—The usual year end dullness of the cotton goods markets was apparent last week, and the trade was further depressed by the decline in cotton prices which went to the lowest level of the year. Actual buying in all quarters of the market was slow. Buyers were not inclined to give serious consideration to their larger needs and day to day business was of a hand to mouth character.

Bids for rather large quantities of print cloths were current near the end of the week. Prices were regarded as very low and producers were not inclined to accept them for future delivery. It was apparent, however, that a considerable number of buyers who have been in the market very sparingly of late, were convinced that the present situation offers a real opportunity to buy goods. From now until the middle of January, in the opinion of many buyers, will be somewhat of a bargain opportunity that offers considerable promise.

In print cloths the 38½-inch 64x60 5.35-yard goods sold for spot and December deliveries at 5c. Bids for moderate to fair yardages for next year's delivery were made at this level, and were rejected. It then appeared that nearby goods had been about exhausted, and at the close it was stated that 5½c was the best for any delivery. The 39-inch 68x72s were also in demand, with sales of spots and December.

In combed broadcloths reports were current of sales of higher grade merchandise at several cents per yard under the recent market. It was stated that 168x84 counts had been sold in the vicinity of 30c, although 37c upward had been about the best price previously heard. Small sales of 144x76 two-ply 100s both ways were reported to have been made during the past few days at 30c, but it was understood that goods were available on a considerably lower basis.

In carded broadcloths the 100x60 construction was outstanding, with bids for good quantities of January delivery made at 7½c.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¼
Gray goods, 38½ lin., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6⅞
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	8¾
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	7½
Tickings, 8-ounce	17
Denims	12½
Standard prints	8
Dress gingham	12½-15

### Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.

New York City



## YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa. — The yarn market remained very quiet throughout the week. There was a minimum of buying interest and consumers, as a rule, took only small quantities to fill in their nearby needs. Seasonal dullness and the low cotton market, which was the lowest of the year, were generally cited as the reasons for the small volume of business put through. Prices showed a further weakness as cotton prices declined, but lower yarn prices failed to stimulate buying interest. For the most part, spinners were showing a firm attitude where business into the first quarter of the year was concerned.

There is somewhat more stability than there was, since spinners have more vigorously reflected through yarn prices the latest cost of the staple. A fair amount of filling-in trading has ensued in a number of quarters, the aggregate poundage totalling nothing of special importance. Though the situation is quieter a noticeable amount of price checking has occurred.

Buyers have demonstrated that they are desirous of covering on appreciable poundage and are following the more recent trend in values. Much covering is counted on following the interest, though a number have gone no farther than to observe prices. The expected coverage by carpet mills has not yet materialized. Insulators are taking a recess and weavers and knitters are not as anxious to take care of their requirements as they were only a short time back.

While the report of a proposed merger of combed yarn mills in Gaston county, N. C., was received with a good deal of skepticism, reports from the South indicate there is a real basis for the proposal and that it is being seriously considered.

Southern Single Chain Warps		40s	35
10s	19½	40s ex.	38
12s	20	50s	45
16s	21	60s	52
20s	22	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	25	8s	21½
30s	27	10s	22
Southern Two-Ply Chain		12s	23
8s	19	16s	24
10s	19½	20s	25
12s	20	Carpet Yarns	
16s	21½	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
20s	22½	4-ply	
24s	25	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
30s	27½	4-ply	
36s	33	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
40s	35	8s, 1-ply	16½
40s ex.	39	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	17
Southern Single Skeins		10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	17½
8s	19	12s, 2-ply	18
10s	19½	16s, 2-ply	19½
12s	20	20s, 2-ply	20½
14s	20½	26s, 2-ply	24
16s	21	30s, 2-ply	25½
20s	22	Southern Frame Cones	
24s	24	8s	20
26s	25	20s	20½
28s	26	12s	21
30s	27	14s	21½
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		16s	21½
8s	19	18s	22
10s	19½	20s	22½
12s	20	22s	23
14s	21	24s	24
16s	21½	26s	25
20s	22½	28s	26
24s	25	30s	27
26s	26	40s	35
30s	27		

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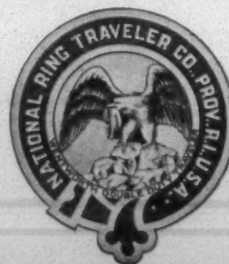
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### Celanese Sales Increase Seen in Recent Months

Sales of the Celanese Corporation of America have shown an appreciable increase during recent months, according to the report of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, a large stockholder, received in New York.

Referring to the company's Celanese holdings in his annual statement to stockholders, Lord Bra-bourne said:

"We have still a very important interest in Celanese, both in the United States and in England, and have no reason whatever to question the desirability of our investment, which we look upon as a permanent one of very great promise. The general depression has hit the artificial silk trade as it has most other trades, but we are convinced that it will be one of the first to recover.

"The sales of the American company have largely increased in recent months. Prices have fallen, as in the case of all textiles, but the cost of production is being steadily reduced, and Celanese can now be produced at a figure which no competitors can touch. The company has shown its ability to stand a period of acute depression, and it has ample funds in hand to double its present output, which would require only a few weeks' work, as soon as the expected revival takes place.

### Cotton Only Textile To Show Wholesale Price Gain In Nov.

Washington, D. C.—The course of wholesale prices was downward in November, according to the index number computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor. This index number, which includes 550 price quotations weighted according to the importance of each article and based on prices in 1926 as 100.0, declined from 82.6 in October to 80.4 in November, a decrease of over 2½ per cent. The purchasing power of the 1926 dollar was \$1.24.

Hides and skins showed a further pronounced price drop, while leather also declined. No change was reported for boots and shoes and other leather products.

In the group of textile products there was a slight increase among cotton goods. Silk and rayon, woolen and worsted goods, and other textile products, on the contrary, were downward.



## Work of Textile Section National Safety Council

(Continued from Page 10)

but for 1929, the rate was only 3.7. This mill established the unusually low severity rate of .07 during 1929.

I could cite other examples of good results among our members, but these will suffice to indicate the progress of individual efforts in the section. Records in various textile branches show that, though excellent progress has been made, there is still considerable room for improvement. Many cotton mills with a frequency rate higher than the average of 11.53 for the entire group can undoubtedly do better, particularly when 20 per cent of the mills can achieve rates less than 6.0. This possibility is open to mills of all sizes because those with these low rates employ from 300 to almost 3,000 people. This is likewise true among our finishing mills where some frequency rates range from 18 to over 70 in comparison to an average for the group of 14.5. Furthermore, irrespective of the varying hazards in different branches of the industry, 72 establishments out of the 173 reporting had frequency rates less than the average of 11.82 for the entire section.

Very favorable severity experience was commonly experienced by our members during 1929, for 75 per cent of those reporting had rates less than the average of .58 for the entire section. Most mills in every branch, except cord and cordage manufacturing, had rates lower than .50. Serious accidents, therefore, were confined to a small portion of the section.

## Clemson Textile Department Expands Courses In Designing

With the session of 1928-29 the Weaving and Designing Division of Clemson College Textile Department offered a four year course which permitted the student to graduate in designing. Recently two additional subjects were added to this course with the co-operation of the Division of Architecture. These subjects treat of decorative design and color with direct application of natural and conventional forms to the styling of textile fabrics.

The Department has recently installed a Saentis Enlarging camera to aid in jacquard designing. This camera makes it possible readily to enlarge to the correct dimension on design paper any design ranging from small geometric effects to portraits. The Department has also added a Bausch and Lomb balopticon with translux screen which assists materially in illustrating different designs to the students in both the class room lectures and the practical work in weaving and designing. Two seniors and two juniors are majoring in designing at the Clemson Textile School.



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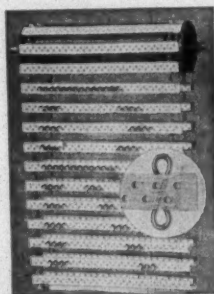
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## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

**WANT position as shipping clerk, cotton grader or warehouse man.** Seven years with present employer. References. No. 5791.

**WANT position as superintendent.** 20 years experience on all classes of white, colored and fancy goods, cotton and rayon. Best references. No. 5792.

**WANT position as overseer weaving.** 10 years experience on cotton, rayon and silk. I. C. S. diploma. Age 35. Married. On present job two years. No. 5793.

**WANT position as overseer weaving and designing.** Age 30. Ten years experience on Stafford, Draper and C. & K. looms. References. No. 5794.

**WANT position as overseer spinning.** Experienced, capable and the very best of references. No. 5795.

**WANT position as overseer carding and spinning—or either one.** 18 years on present job. Experienced on white and colors. Good references. No. 5796.

**WANT position as overseer cloth room.** Experienced and capable and dependable. No. 5797.

**WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding in a large mill.** No. 5798.

**WANT position as overseer, second hand—or would accept position as loom fixer till something better turns up.** Experienced overseer and guarantee satisfaction. References from former employers. No. 5799.

**WANT position as carder or spinner—or both.** 15 years on carded and combed yarns. Three years as superintendent yarn mill. References. No. 5800.

**WANT position as overseer carding.** Age 28. Ten years experience in carding, card grinding, speeder fixing, etc. Single. Good references. No. 5801.

**WANT position as overseer cloth room or supply clerk.** 15 years experience as cloth room overseer, and 5 years as supply clerk. Age 43. All past and present employers as reference. No. 5802.

**WANT position as bookkeeper, paymaster or cost accountant.** 10 years experience in cotton mill office. Age 30. Married, and best references. No. 5803.

**WANT position as master mechanic.** Experienced mill man. Good draftsman. Present employers as reference. No. 5804.

**WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding and spinning.** Carding preferred. Experienced and best references. No. 5805.

**WANT position as superintendent.** Textile graduate. Over six years experience as superintendent and designer. References the best. No. 5806.

**WANT position as superintendent, carded and combed yarns.** Experienced, reliable, and best references. No. 5807.

**WANT position as superintendent of a small mill, or as overseer carding or master mechanic in large mill.** Age 36, married, reliable and experienced on plain and dobby work. No. 5808.

**WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning, spooling and winding.** Experienced, qualified and able. A hard worker and will go anywhere. Investigation welcome and appreciated. No. 5809.

**WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving.** Experienced on plain, jacquard, dobby and fancies of all kinds. Textile graduate with nine years experience as overseer and superintendent. Age 39, strictly sober. Married and best of references. No. 5810.

**WANT position as overseer cloth room.** Age 30. Nine years experience on plain, and fancies, cotton and rayon. Married. Now employed. Best of references. No. 5811.

**WANT position as carder or spinner—or both.** Ten years experience and best of references. No. 5812.

**WANT position as carder or spinner or both.** Experienced in white and colored, coarse and fine work. Age 45. References. No. 5813.

**WANT position as overseer weaving.** Jacquards preferred. Experienced on rayon and cotton bedspreads, damask and draperies, plain and box looms. Understand tying up harness and reading designs. I. C. S. graduate complete cotton manufacturing. No. 5814.

**WANT position as overseer spinning.** Experienced, well qualified and best of references. No. 5815.

**WANT position as overseer spinning and twisting.** Experienced, reliable and best references. No. 5816.

**WANT position as overseer cloth room.** Twelve years experience on plain, fancies and silk. References. No. 5817.

**WANT position as superintendent.** Experienced on fine yarns and cotton goods. Best of references. No. 5818.

**WANT position as superintendent or as overseer large card room.** Best of records and references. No. 5819.

**WANT position as overseer carding or spinning.** Age 26. I. C. S. graduate, on present job five years. Best of references as to character and ability. No. 5820.

**WANT position as overseer jacquard weaving.** References. No. 5821.

**WANT position as overseer weaving.** Several years experience on silks, rayons, white and colored, plain and fancy cotton goods. Go anywhere at any time. No. 5822.

**WANT position as card grinder and picker frame fixer.** Expert at card clothing and frame fixing. Age 40. 14 years experience. Have family and will go anywhere to get over four days work per week. No. 5823.

**WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in a large mill.** Experienced on white and colored, coarse and fine numbers. No. 5824.

**WANT position as overseer weaving.** Now employed and getting production. Satisfactory references. No. 5825.

**WANT position as overseer weaving.** Experienced on all weaves on C. & K. box dobbies except leno, and on Drapers with and without dobbies and lacy spring tops. Age 48. Grammar school education. Baptist. Present and past employers as references. No. 5826.

**WANT position as superintendent small mill, or as overseer carding, spinning and twisting of a small mill.** Experienced from picker room to office. Best of references. No. 5827.

### New Exhibit at Cotton Museum

Gastonia, N. C.—The Cotton Museum at the Gastonia Chamber of Commerce has added an exhibit showing the different uses of cotton yarn and fabrics in articles manufactured by the Ferguson Gear Company. Mr. Ferguson is now preparing a further exhibit, elaborate in its layout, which will show how his company manufactures sturdy gears from pure cotton fabric yarn.

### Sees No Decline of Mill Activities in November

Activity of the cotton manufacturing industry of the United States has increased more than seasonally during the past four months, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. From August to November, spinning activity, as measured by average daily consumption of cotton, increased 26 per cent this year against an average increase of only 15 per cent.

"The reduction in domestic consumption of cotton from 444,000 bales in October to 415,000 in November should not be interpreted as indicating a decrease in the rate of consumption," says the Exchange Service. "It was due mainly to the fact that there were only 22 working days in November against 24½ in October, a minus of difference of about 10 per cent. A nother contributing factor was that, according to our advices, numerous mills which reported for five weeks in October reported for only four weeks in November. The Government makes every effort to have all mills report by calendar months, but some mills report for four or five-week periods because they keep their consumption records on a weekly basis.

"Without allowing for the irregularity in the periods covered by the mill reports, and taking the Government consumption total as issued, the average consumption per working day in November was 18,900 bales, compared with 18,100 in October, 16,800 in September, and 15,000 in August. These figures confirm our advices that the consumption rate has been increasing steadily in recent months."

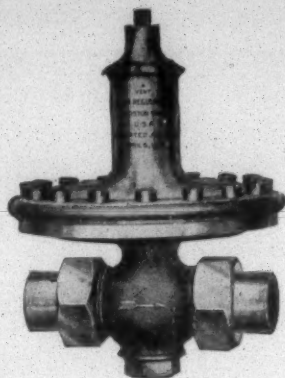
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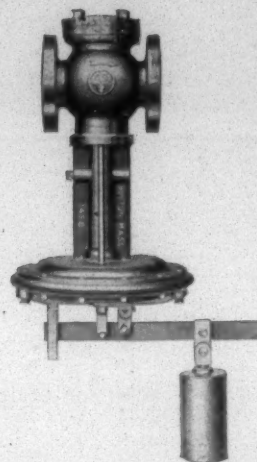
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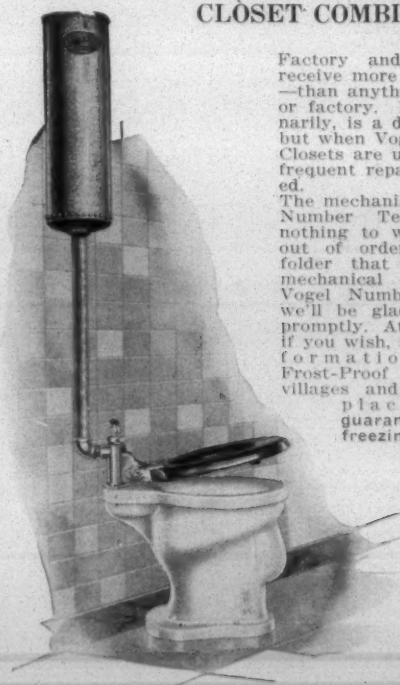
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